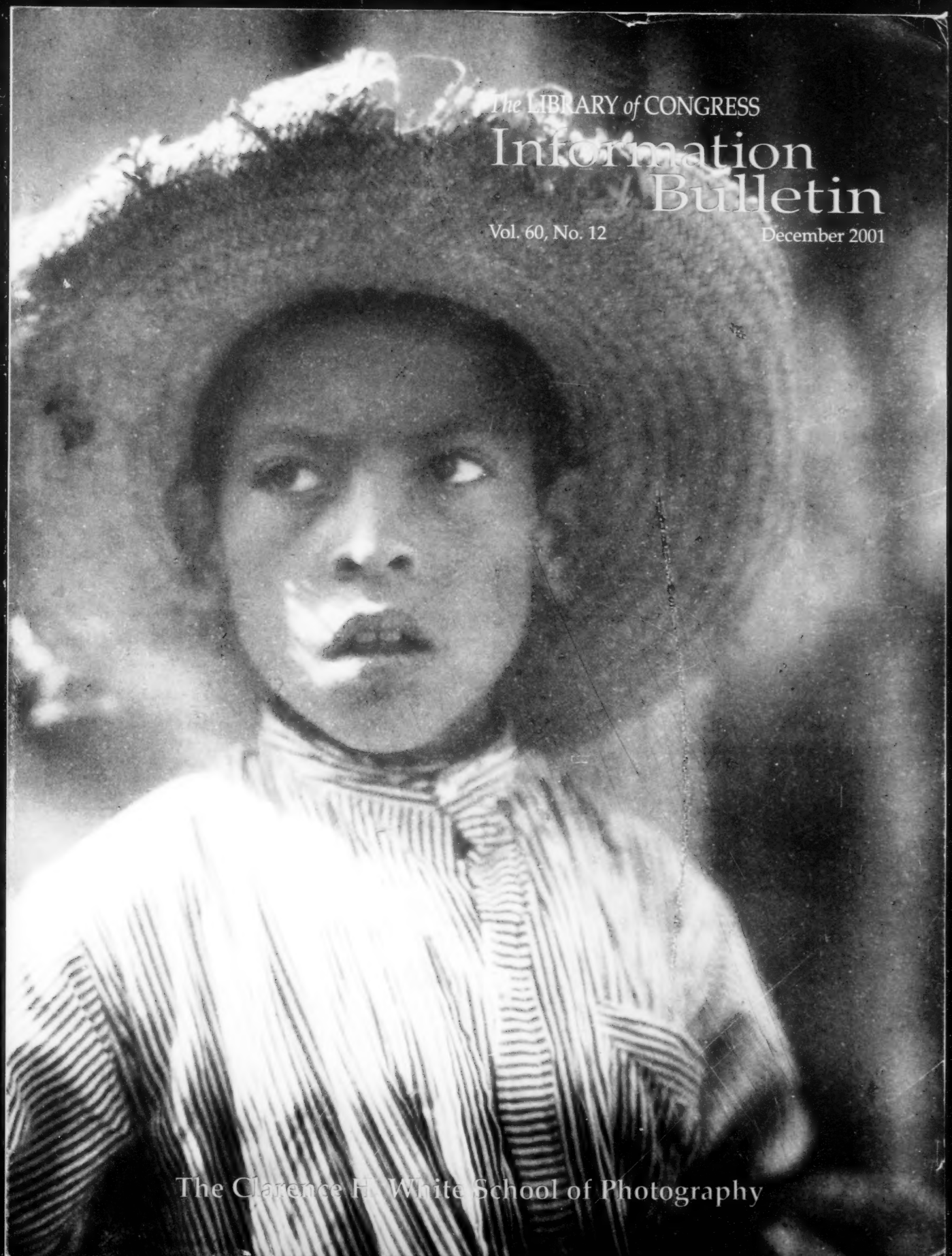


The LIBRARY of CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 60, No. 12 December 2001

The Clarence H. White School of Photography

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 60, No. 12 December 2001

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

272

274

278

284

On the Cover: *Mexican Boy,* 1925. Photo by Allie Bramberg Bode.

Cover Story: The Library has acquired a collection of work from the renowned Clarence H. White School of Photography. 284

Fiscal Year 2002: Congress has approved the Library's budget for the year. 271

Poppin' in: Julie Andrews visited the Library in December. 271

International Understanding: Kofi Annan was awarded the 2001 Fulbright Prize at the Library. 272

Russian Visitors: The first lady of Russia, a group of visiting Russian librarians and a new group of Russian political and civic leaders visited the Library in the past few months. 273

A Life in Folklife: The Library hosted a celebration of the legacy of eminent folklorist Benjamin Botkin. 278

Spanish Gift: The Library welcomed the wife of the prime minister of Spain, who donated her recently published collection of children's stories. 281

Whither Roanoke?: Author Lee Miller discussed her new book on the mystery of Virginia's lost colony. 282

New on Web-Braille: The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) has added music scores and books to its Web-Braille service. 283

LDP in 2002: The chairman of the Madison Council met with fellows in the Library's Leadership Development Program. 290

100 Years of CDS: The Library's Cataloging Distribution Service is celebrating its centennial. 291

Understanding Islamic Culture: The Library recently sponsored a symposium on globalization and civil society in the Muslim world. 292

Swiss Ties: Switzerland's ambassador to the United States has presented the Library with nearly 300 titles. 293

News from the Center for the Book 294

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisitions and Support Services, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the *Information Bulletin,* Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Designer
AUDREY FISCHER, Assignment Editor

Congress Approves FY 2002 Budget

Appropriations Bill Gives Library $452 Million

By GAIL FINEBERG

A new Library budget of $452 million in fiscal 2002 includes $850,000 extra to tackle Law Library arrearages, $249,776 for the Veterans History Project and funds for other special projects. The FY 2002 budget also provides for a total of 4,189 full-time equivalent positions, a net increase of 90 staff members from the FY 2001 budget.

On Nov. 12, President Bush signed the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (PL 107-68), which included a net Library appropriation of $452 million, plus authority to spend an additional $34.7 million in offsetting receipts (these two items together equal the total budget amount of $486.8 million).

The $452 million net appropriation, which a congressional conference committee recommended in a report filed on Oct. 30, exceeded the Library's initial request of $444.3 million by 1.7 percent. The House had recommended a net appropriation of $450 million, and the Senate had recommended $443.2 million. Both houses ratified the conferees' recommendation on Nov. 1.

The Library had operated under four continuing resolutions since the new fiscal year began Oct. 1.

Including the net appropriation and offsetting receipts totaling $486.8 million, the Library has $650.7 million total available in FY 2002. Other revenue sources are revolving funds of $108.1 million; gift and trust funds of $27.8 million; reimbursable programs (such as administrative overhead and Adams Building space for the Office of Compliance) of $6.3 million; and $21.8 million for Library buildings and grounds, which is included in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol.

The Library's net appropriation is 11.7 percent less than the FY 2001 net appropriation of $511.7 million, which included several projects for which expenditures were authorized for limited periods.

Mandatory Increases

Congress approved a total of $19.2 million for mandatory increases, including $9.9 million for a 4.6 percent across-the-board pay raise (cost-of-living adjustment), effective in January 2002, and a $428,000 pay adjustment for the Library Police, to keep their pay at parity with the U.S. Capitol Police.

National Library Programs

For a Library budget category called "National Library," Congress appropriated increases of:

- $1.4 million to improve inventory management and physical controls of the collections;
- $948,596 for a four-year program to shift collections from the Jefferson and Adams buildings to offsite storage at Fort Meade, Md., and $204,731 to annualize operating costs at Fort Meade Module 1;
- $250,000 in new funds for the advisory National Recording Preservation Board, which the 106th Congress authorized as part of the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000 to support the preservation of historic sound recordings, many of which are at risk from deterioration.
- $249,776 in new funds for the American Folklife Center to hire two additional full-time staffers in support of the Veterans History Project, a nationwide effort authorized by Congress last fall to capture and preserve the stories of some 19 million American war veterans.
- $633,863 additional for the American Folklife Center to hire seven additional full-time staffers for folklife heritage preservation and access;
- $1.7 million for the second of five increments required in the Library's mass deacidification program and $1.6 million to enhance preventive conservation of Library materials;
- $5 million additional for the discretionary purchase of rare and valuable materials for the Library's collections, bringing the Library's total acquisitions budget to $15.8 million; and
- $500,000 in new funds that the Library will transfer to an Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission to advise the government on ways to honor the 16th U.S. president in 2009 on the 200th anniversary of his birth.

Separate from the Library's appropriation, $8 million was allocated to the Russian Leadership Trust Fund to continue that program, started by the Library, of bringing young Russian leaders to the United States to witness government in action from the local to the federal level.

continued on page 277

Julie Andrews Visits Library

Charlynn Spencer Pyne

Actress and singer Julie Andrews toured the Library on Dec. 3 and paused in the George and Ira Gershwin Room for a photo with Library music specialist Walter Zvonchenko and Diane Kresh, director for public service collections. In a small Members Room display, she saw some of her own work preserved at the Library along with that of Bach, Beethoven and Mozart, whose manuscripts prompted her to remark how much one can determine about the composition process by looking at the scores. Ms. Andrews came to Washington for the Kennedy Center Honors, of which she was one of five recipients. ◆

Kofi Annan at the Library

United Nations Leader Accepts 2001 Fulbright Prize

By GAIL FINEBERG

Kofi Annan, the U.N. secretary-general, in accepting the 2001 J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding at the Library on Dec. 3, said Afghanistan has a chance to achieve peace and stability for its people.

"If all the Afghan parties, as well as their neighbors and the wider international community, give their full support, there is now a real opportunity to create the sort of broad-based, fully representative government which the United Nations has been trying to help the Afghan people achieve for a long, long time," he said.

"A stable Afghanistan, living in peace, protecting the rights of its people, carrying out its international obligations, denying terrorists a safe haven and posing no threat to any of its neighbors and enjoying their respect and support, must be our common objective." He emphasized that a stable Afghanistan can be achieved only if the arrangement for governance reflects the will, needs and interests of the Afghan people. Noting that the United Nations is urgently engaged in helping Afghanistan embark on a new beginning, Mr. Annan said U.N. efforts include, "first and foremost," feeding and sheltering as many of the 7.5 million suffering Afghans as possible as winter sets in. The United Nations also is hosting talks in Bonn, Germany, aimed at producing an agreement for an interim administration that is "acceptable to all Afghans and accountable to all Afghans."

Among the lessons learned from the Sept. 11 attacks on the United States, Mr. Annan said, was that "a collapsed and destitute state, such as Afghanistan, provides fertile ground for armed groups to plan and prepare unspeakable acts of terror, at home and abroad."

Gail Fineberg

U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan (center) was awarded the 2001 Fulbright Prize and sculpture, "Tribute," at the Library. With him are (from left) Patricia de Stacy Harrison, assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs; Lee Hamilton, chairman, 2001 Fulbright Prize Selection Committee; Douglas Daft, chairman and CEO of the Coca-Cola Co.; Mr. Annan's wife, Nane; and Dr. Billington.

The answer to such violence and sources of grievance, he said, "is more democracy, not less; more freedom, not less; more development aid, not less; more solidarity with the poor and dispossessed of our world, not less."

In a brief ceremony, Mr. Annan accepted the J. William Fulbright Prize for International Understanding, presented by Charles H. Harff, president of the Fulbright Association, for the secretary-general's work in promoting international cooperation and peace. Mr. Annan is the 2001 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Presenting the Fulbright Prize, a $50,000 award made possible by a grant from the Coca-Cola Foundation, Mr. Harff noted that Mr. Annan was the first U.N. secretary-general to be selected from the ranks of U.N. staff, and, "in unprecedented action," reappointed in June by a unanimous vote of 189 member states. He noted that Mr. Annan has worked for international peace and security; advocated human rights as well as the rule of law; embraced universal values of equality, tolerance and human dignity; focused the world's attention on the need to abate the AIDS epidemic; provided leadership to improve education and investments in developing countries; and "restored public confidence in one of the world's greatest institutions by reaching out impartially."

Dr. Billington welcomed Mr. Annan and guests. Offering remarks, in addition to Mr. Harff, were John D. Negroponte, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations; Patricia de Stacy Harrison, assistant secretary of state for educational and cultural affairs; Lee H. Hamilton, chairman of the 2001 Fulbright Prize Selection Committee and director of the Woodrow Wilson Inter-

continued on page 273

Clarification: The story on page 262 of the November 2001 issue, "First Kluge Staff Fellow," was written by Peggy K. Pearlstein, who is an area specialist in the Hebraic Section of the African and Middle Eastern Division.

First Lady of Russia Tours Library of Congress

During a Nov. 13 visit to the Library, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington showed Liudmila A. Putina, the first lady of the Russian Federation (center) and her interpreter, Tatyana Klyukina, several of the Library's treasures, including a political cartoon map of Europe published in 1915 in Russian by Vladislav Levinski, which shows Russia with an elegant and benevolent pose of the czar gazing over all of Europe. The map is labeled as "Symbolic Map of Europe, War Liberation 1914-1915." ◆

Paul Hogroian

Annan

continued from page 272

national Center for Scholars; and Douglas N. Daft, chairman and CEO of the Coca-Cola Co. Mr. Daft gave Mr. Annan a sculpture, *Tribute*, on behalf of the company.

A Fulbright scholar himself (University of Helsinki, 1960-61) and chairman of the Fulbright Program's board of foreign scholarships in 1971-73, the Librarian noted connections between Mr. Annan and William Fulbright. In addition to sponsoring the 1946 legislation to create the educational exchange program, Fulbright, when he was a senator, also co-sponsored the resolution that put Congress on record in favor of U.S. membership in the postwar collective security organization that became the United Nations.

"It is appropriate to link both the current leadership of Secretary-General Annan and the memory of Sen. Fulbright, two successful heroes of international cooperation, with a library that is not only the world's largest, but is also the most globally inclusive, with 121 million items in 460 languages," Dr. Billington said.

Ambassador Negroponte said, "Today we are honoring a man who embodies the spirit of the Fulbright Program as well as anyone I have ever known. A scholar himself, who has studied extensively in the United States, Kofi Annan represents the best in diplomacy and the best in international understanding.

"He has led the United Nations forward in efforts to keep the peace, prevent terrorism, support human rights, encourage development and improve the overall efficiency of the U.N. system itself. These, too, are the kinds of qualities and accomplishments Sen. Fulbright had in mind when he created this great program in pursuit of a better world," Mr. Negroponte said.

Ms. Harrison said Mr. Annan was an "inspired choice" for the Fulbright Prize. "Now more than ever since the terrible events of Sept. 11, we need to invest in the leaders of tomorrow who will promote international understanding and follow in the footsteps of Secretary-General Annan."

With 225,000 scholars from the United States and 140 other countries, the Fulbright Program is the centerpiece among the international exchange programs sponsored by the State Department, she said.

Mr. Hamilton, a former congressman who chaired the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, spoke about benefits to the United States of both the Fulbright Program and the United Nations. "International education is the single most effective tool of American foreign policy," he said. "It erodes mistrust, strengthens the bonds of understanding and encourages reconciliation among peoples.

"I recall scores of times when foreign policy challenges were made easier because key actors were beneficiaries of exchange programs that helped them to understand the world and other countries better," Mr. Hamilton said.

By honoring Mr. Annan, he said, "we also recognize the institution he leads. The United Nations is an indispensable institution that deserves strong U.S. political and financial support. If it did not exist, we would desperately need to create it."

The United Nations serves the United States well, he said. "Its broad objectives—to promote peace and security, manage dangerous conflicts, meet transnational challenges, support sustainable development, reduce poverty, care for refugees and foster respect for human rights—match American objectives," Mr. Hamilton said.

In concluding remarks, Mr. Daft said, "Kofi Annan's message is simple, and it is clear: Whatever major resources and influence we possess, we must as human beings use it for the good of the world."

He said that Mr. Annan embodies Sen. Fulbright's belief that understanding brings peace. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Russian Librarians Visit U.S.

Book Centers to Be Established Throughout Russia

By JOHN Y. COLE

From Oct. 21 to 30, the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress welcomed its second group of visiting Russian librarians within six months. From April 24 to May 2, a first delegation of nine librarians from the Russian Federation visited the Library of Congress, the Library of Virginia and its Virginia Center for the Book, and the District of Columbia Public Library and its District of Columbia Center for the Book. (see *Information Bulletin*, July-August 2001).

The April and October visits, both funded by the Open Society Institute (Soros Foundation) in Moscow, are important steps toward the creation in 2002 of book centers in at least 15 regional libraries throughout Russia. The new national book and reading promotion project, a program of the Open Society Institute (OSI), was announced in September 2001.

Both U.S. visits also are part of an international reading promotion project sponsored by the OSI, its Pushkin Library Megaproject and the Center for the Book. The project was developed in cooperation with the Section on Reading of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). It culminates in June 2002 with the participation of a group of American librarians and representatives from the IFLA Section on Reading in a conference in St. Petersburg, Russia, and a subsequent visit to Russian institutions and libraries in Moscow and the nearby city of Vladimir.

John Y. Cole

Because the Library's buildings were closed for anthrax testing, on Oct. 24 the visiting delegation of 11 Russian librarians met with Dr. Billington on the plaza in front of the Madison Building. Taimyr Agaev (left), director of the Dagestan Republican Library, explains to Dr. Billington several of the publications being presented to the Library. Dmitry Poloznev, director of the Yaroslavl Regional Scientific Library, observed.

The Oct. 21-30 visit of the 11 Russian librarians was already in place when the Library of Congress's buildings were closed on Oct. 18 for anthrax testing. The Library was the first stop on the tour and the schedule could not be changed. The basic orientation to the Library was presented in a nearby hotel. Scheduled visits were made to the Chantilly Branch of the Fairfax County Public Library (home of the Fairfax County Public Library Center for the Book, one of two affiliates of the Virginia Center for the Book) and to the Smithsonian Institution Libraries. The group made an impromptu visit to the Folger Shakespeare Library. Day by day, the visitors and their hosts hoped the Library of Congress would reopen. A highlight was an hourlong, informal conversation with Dr. Billington on Oct. 24 at a picnic table on the plaza in front of the Madison Building. The Library's buildings finally opened on Thursday, Oct. 25, but it was too late for the visitors; at 8:30 a.m., escorted by this writer and Center for the Book Program Special-

John Y. Cole

The Connecticut State Library was one of eight libraries seen by the visitors on their 10-day tour. Lyudmila Belozerova (left), assistant director of the Ulyanvosk Regional Scientific Library and Elena Muravyova of the Russian State Library in St. Petersburg admire Russian photographs from the Connecticut State Library's collections.

ist Anne Boni, the delegation left by rented bus for the Baltimore-Washington International Airport and their scheduled flight to Hartford, Conn.

Educational outreach and reading promotion projects were emphasized in visits to libraries and museums in Connecticut (Oct. 25-27) and New York City (Oct. 27-30). Just as valuable was the hospitality shown by all of the host institutions. In Connecticut they were the Connecticut State Library in Hartford; the Hartford Public Library, home of the Connecticut Center for the Book, where Chief Librarian Louise Blalock met with the visitors and hosted a dinner in their honor in one of Hartford's private clubs; the Mark Twain House in Hartford, where a private tour was arranged; and, in Farmington, the Hill-Stead Museum and the Lewis Walpole Library. On Oct. 27, Hartford literary entrepreneur Dan Schnaidt led the group on the 2-mile Wallace Stevens Walk, stopping at appropriate times to read from the Hartford poet's work. The Wadsworth Atheneum provided its own Russian-speaking guide to introduce the group to the institution, its library and museum collections and its outreach programs.

John Y. Cole

Louise Blalock, director of the Hartford Public Library, the home of the Connecticut Center for the Book, speaks about Hartford and the next day's "Wallace Stevens Walk."

John Y. Cole

Alan Wagner (right, foreground), director of the International Resource Center at the Queens Borough Public Library, demonstrates the center's WorldLinQ, which makes the Queens Library's catalog searchable in languages other than English. Observing are (left to right) Lyudmila Belozerova, Klavdia Sukhinina, Nadezhda Chuprina, Taimyr Agaev (partially obscured) and Anastasia Kornienko.

An unforgettable highlight in New York City was an early morning boat tour around the southern end of Manhattan Island, providing the group with a view of "ground zero," where the World Trade Towers once stood. New York Public Library hosts included president Paul LeClerc and Edward Kasinec, chief of the Slavic & Baltic Division. The day at the New York Public Library included visits to the Science, Industry & Business Library and the World Languages Collection at the Donnell Library Center. The last day, Oct. 30, was spent at the Queens Borough Public Library, visiting the Flushing Branch and its International Resource Center and the Central Library in Jamaica. At Queens the group enjoyed an informal luncheon discussion with library Director Gary E. Strong, who provided details about the library's operations and services, emphasizing the Adult Literacy Program and multilingual services such as the New Americans Program, which provides special services to the area's many new immigrants.

The delegates were: Taimyr D. Agaev, director of the Dagestan Republican Library, Republic of Dagestan; Lyudmila V. Belozerova, assistant director of the Ulyanovsk Regional Scientific Library, Ulyanovsk; Elena A. Chemodanova, head of the Reading Section at the Kirov Scientific Library, Kirov; Nadezhda T. Chuprina, director of the Belogrod Regional Scientific Library, Belogrod; Anastasia A. Kornienko, of the International Relations Department in the All-Russia State Library for Foreign Literature, Moscow; Elena G. Muravyova, leading researcher at the Russian State Library, St. Petersburg; Marina V. Novikova, of the Pushkin Library Megaproject of the Open Society Institute (Soros Foundation), Moscow; Dmitry F. Poloznev, director of the Yaroslavl Regional Scientific Library, Yaroslavl; Nina G. Rasputnaya, director of the Vladimir Regional Scientific Library, Vladimir; Valeria D. Stelmakh (group leader), a senior researcher at the Russian State Library, Moscow; and Klavdia N. Sukhinina, director of the Lipetsk Regional Scientific Library, Lipetsk.

This new Soros Foundation initiative is the third major Center for the Book cooperative project with Russian libraries and librarians. The first was a conference held in Moscow on Oct. 29-31, 1991: "The National Library in the Life of the Nation: The Lenin State Library and the Library of Congress." The second was an international conference, "Libraries and Reading in Times of Cultural Change," held in Vologda, Russia, on June 18-22, 1996 (see *Information Bulletin*, Sept. 16, 1996). ◆

Mr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book.

Traveling in an Open World

Library Hosts Orientations for Visiting Russians

By STACY HOFFHAUS

Last year's presidential election and the impact Ralph Nader had on the contest were topics of a lively discussion—conducted in Russian—in the Library's Madison Building on Nov. 28.

The 62 young Russian political and civic leaders taking part in the conversation were visiting the United States under the Open World Program, an exchange administered by the new Center for Russian Leadership Development at the Library. Congress authorized the independent center in December 2000 (P.L. 106-554) to provide a permanent home for the Open World Program following the Library's successful two-year pilot of the exchange, formerly known as the Russian Leadership Program. Open World brings emerging Russian leaders to communities across the United States for intensive, short-term visits that immerse them in the daily workings of America's democratic institutions.

Christina Tyler Wenks

Russian Open World Program participants listen to Mila Medina, United Way, discussing volunteerism.

The Library is now the first official stop in the United States for Open World participants, virtually all of whom have never traveled to the United States before. The Library hosts the delegations' orientation sessions, which are designed to provide an overview of the U.S. government and the nonprofit sector and to acquaint Russian visitors with American family life in preparation for home stays in their host communities.

The delegation that the Library welcomed on Nov. 28 represented a broad range of professions and Russian regions—journalists, heads of think tanks, educators, local legislators, federal and regional officials, heads of nongovernmental organizations and foundations, business people and community and party activists from 33 of Russia's 89 regions.

"The new legislation for the Open World Program is a significant milestone for a pilot program that is only three years old," said Geraldine Otremba, chief executive officer of the Open World Program. "I felt it was important to emphasize the link to the Library. Holding the orientations here serves that purpose and introduces our Russian guests directly to our staff, collections and services."

The Nov. 28 orientation session began with welcoming remarks from Ms. Otremba, who explained the program's purpose, funding and history. A number of participants presented gifts of books, which the Open World Program will make available to the Library. Among the Russian books and pamphlets received were histories of the city of Omsk and of Orenburg State University, a volume on the Urdmurt Republic and an autobiography by gun designer Mikhail Kalashnikov.

During the opening session, several delegates thanked Dr. Billington for proposing the Open World Program, which they said has had a positive impact on past participants' views and understanding of the United States.

The American Councils for International Education, Open World's logistics contractor, arranged the program for the orientation, with assistance from the Library's Giulia Adelfio, a Leadership Development Program fellow working with the Open World Program.

Speakers covered the structure of the U.S. government, focusing on the separation of powers, the system of checks and balances and federalism. The Russian participants asked questions about such issues as the weight given presidential decrees in the United States and the process for appointing and removing Supreme Court justices. Mila Medina of United Way International discussed charitable giving, nonprofit organizations and volunteerism in the United States and reviewed United Way's activities in Russia. The Open World participants engaged in a discussion about the future of Russia's nonprofit sector and asked a number of questions about the tax treatment of donations in the United States. (Russia's tax code does not allow deductions for individual or corporate charitable donations.)

Following lunch in the Montpelier Room and briefings on their community-based programs, the participants went on tours of the Jefferson Building given in Russian by Vera De-Buchananne, program manager for the Open World Program, and Elena Zahirpour of the U.S. Acquisitions Section.

After a two-day stay in Washington, the participants traveled to host communities in eight states, where they spent a week examining the roles of the federal, state and local governments in local communities.

Another Russian delegation took part in a similar orientation program at the Library on Dec. 5. They were joined by former U.S. Ambassador to Russia James Collins.

The visits by the two civic delegations wrapped up the 2001 program year for the Open World exchange. In addition to making the transition from a pilot project to a permanent center in

2001, Open World launched a new Web site (**www.openworld2002.gov**) and an alumni newsletter, hosted a high-level parliamentary delegation, began planning for the expanded 2002 program (which will invite 2,600 Russian leaders to participate) and initiated a groundbreaking rule-of-law pilot program for prominent Russian judges. Open World's focus on rule of law has been especially timely, since the Russian Parliament recently approved, after considerable discussion, a major overhaul of the country's judicial system proposed by the Putin administration.

The year also saw the creation of a board of trustees to oversee the Open World Program, as required by the legislation establishing the new center (P.L. 106-554). Eight of the center's nine trustees have been named. Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), chief sponsor of the center legislation, will serve as honorary chairman of the board of trustees. Librarian of Congress James H. Billington sits on the board ex-officio and serves as interim chair. The congressional leadership has appointed Sens. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) and Bill Frist (R-Tenn.) and Reps. Amo Houghton (R-N.Y.) and Robert E. "Bud" Cramer Jr. (D-Ala.) to the board. Private sector members are former Ambassador Collins, financier George Soros and former Rep. James W. Symington, executive director of the 1999 Russian Leadership Program. ◆

Ms. Hoffhaus is senior writer-editor for the Center for Russian Leadership Development.

Larica Perry

Noted Author Speaks at Library

Rita Mae Brown spoke at the Library on Nov. 1. Ms. Brown is the author of more than 25 books, including gay and lesbian novels, mysteries, translations and nonfiction works. In both a serious and humorous presentation, she spoke about the use of language as well as about her most recent book, *Alma Mater*. The event was sponsored by the Library Organization for Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual Employees (GLOBE). ◆

Budget

continued from page 271

National Digital Projects

The Library requested an increase of $14.6 million and 58 full-time equivalent positions (FTEs) for its National Digital Library Program, but received $9.6 million and 46 FTEs. The decrease of $5 million reflects the deferment of some proposed projects until fiscal 2003. The fiscal 2002 funding will support the development of a digital repository ($2.7 million), information technology ($5.7 million) and outreach activities ($1.2 million).

Congress provided $7.1 million for a Hands Across America program for the purpose of teaching educators how to incorporate the Library's digital collections into school curricula. Of this amount, $1.5 million will be used for a pilot project to incorporate digital materials into Illinois schools.

Service Unit Support

Law Library: Congress approved a total budget of $9.9 million and 94 FTEs for the Law Library, including a $1.7 million increase (and three additional FTEs) to support arrearage reduction and collections. Half of this increase ($850,000) was added by Congress to the increase requested by the Library for Law Library arrearage reduction.

The House Committee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, in its report (107-169), directed the Library "to make the Law Library arrearage reduction program of unprocessed materials a top priority and to keep the committee informed of the progress to eliminate the arrearage." Noting that the American Bar Association and legal community had been "very vocal in their support for greater funding for the Law Library," the committee also directed the Law Library to explore the possibility of working with the legal community to assist with this project.

The Senate Committee on Legislative Branch Appropriations said in its report (107-37) that it expects Law Library arrearages to be eliminated no later than the end of 2003. Law Librarian Rubens Medina said he expects to clear the arrearage by mid-2003.

The conference committee report includes authorization for the Law Library to spend up to $350,000 in offsetting collections to support the Global Legal Information Network (GLIN) database and related activities.

Congressional Research Service (CRS): Congress appropriated $81.5 million and 739 FTEs for CRS in 2002, which reflects an $8 million increase over the 2001 budget. The increase supports pay raises and other mandatory costs, plus $3.5 million to begin equipping CRS with the leadership and technical staff, skills and tools to assist Congress in understanding the issues affected by technology, as well as to use technology to support Congress.

Copyright Office: Congress authorized the Copyright Office to spend a total $40.9 million, including $27.9 million in receipts, and 530 FTEs. The office's appropriation for FY 2002 is $13 million, representing an increase of $3.9 million from the FY 2001 level. The increase includes $380,000 for business process reengineering plans.

Books for Blind and Physically Handicapped: This budget increased by $1.3 million, to $49.8 million in FY 2002, which supports a total of 128 FTEs.

Furniture and Furnishings

A budget for furniture and furnishings increased by $3 million, to $7.9 million. One big-ticket item was $2.6 million for preservation equipment. The increase also included $264,000 for new workstations needed for the Copyright business-process reengineering initiative. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Living Lore

Celebrating the Legacy of Benjamin A. Botkin

By JAMES HARDIN

In Benjamin A. Botkin's house in Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., where he lived for the last 30 years of his life, the rooms were full of books. In some, they were stacked in piles from floor to ceiling, along with papers, boxes of file cards and ephemera. And Ben Botkin knew just where everything was. He could identify a book near the bottom of a stack, whether or not its spine was showing, and he would return it there when the book had served its purpose.

So reported singer Peggy Seeger at a session of remembrances on the second day of "Living Lore: The Legacy of Benjamin A. Botkin," a two-day celebration of the life and work of the great American folklorist on the 100th anniversary of his birth, sponsored by the Library of Congress's American Folklife Center, Music Division and Center for the Book; the National Council for the Traditional Arts; and the New York Folklore Society, with support from the Shakespeare Theatre, the National Endowment for the Arts and U.S. Airways. Again and again, the story of Ben Botkin's important work came back to books.

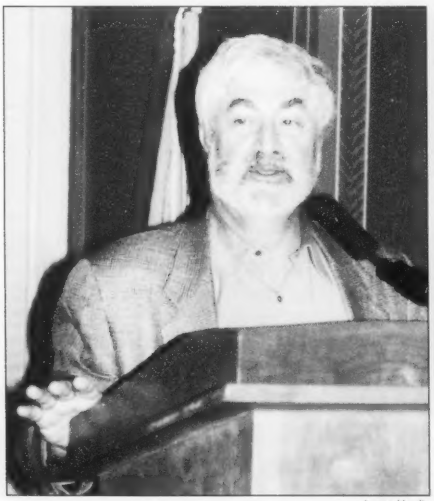
Nebraska folklorist Roger Welsch gave the keynote address that opened the program on the morning of Nov. 15. Mr. Welsch first encountered Botkin's work at the Lincoln, Neb., city library, where he was shelving books and Botkin's treasuries and collections occupied a full shelf. "I read them all," said Mr. Welsch. He described the famous differences between Botkin, who had a grand and inclusive view of folklore, and folklorist Richard Dorson, who insisted on academic standards for the folklore profession and regularly disparaged the more popular manifestations, such as festivals, folk song revivals, "treasury" anthologies, hootenanies and the like. Through stories of his own family and career, Mr. Welsch dramatized his allegiance to Botkin and his uneasy relationship with Dorson. But, he reported, at their last meeting, he and Dorson agreed that there is "room for all of us in folklore and a need for all of us in folklore."

National Council for the Traditional Arts

Benjamin Botkin

Following Mr. Welsch's keynote, musician, storyteller and writer Stephen Wade delivered a tribute to Botkin's *A Treasury of American Folklore*, one of many Botkin books that line his shelves at home. All have become worn with use, he said, but "open to any page and they start to talk." Mr. Wade then demonstrated just how "living" the "lore" could be with a virtuoso performance of banjo playing, clogging, storytelling and old-fashioned American flimflam. He enacted Mark Twain's story of Tom Sawyer whitewashing Aunt Polly's fence, told a tall tale about the mosquitoes in Arkansas and raced up and down the aisle of the Coolidge Auditorium in the persona of a fast-talking pen salesman, selling pens for a quarter to eager members of the audience, all the while keeping up his banjo playing and patter.

Benjamin A. Botkin (1901-1975) was a pioneering folklorist who believed that people are always creating folklore out of their collective experiences. According to historian Jerrold Hirsch, "He attempted to formulate an approach to the study of American folklore that took into account the nation's different regions, races and classes and showed the interrelationship between folk, popular and high culture. In his work on the interregional *Folk-Say* anthologies (1929-32), as national folklore editor of the New Deal's Federal Writers' Project (1938-39), as chief editor of the Writers' Unit of the Library of Congress Project, (1939-41), as head of the Archive of American Folk Song (1942-45) and as the author of numerous folklore treasures, beginning with *A Treasury of American Folklore* (1944), Botkin continually sought new ways to achieve his vision for the role of folklore and folklife in American culture. ... He rejected traditional folklore scholarship's privileged hierarchies regarding what constituted the object of study—the lore over the folk, the past over the present, the rural over the urban, the agrarian over the indus-



James Hardin

James Hardin

Botkin's children, Dan Botkin and Dorothy Rosenthal, spoke at the event.

trial, survivals over revivals, older genres over newer emergent forms, oral transmission over technological media, homogeneous groups over heterogeneous ones" (from Jerrold Hirsch, "Benjamin Botkin's Legacy in the Making," American Folklife Center Web site at **www.loc.gov/folklife/botkin/hirsch.html**).

The first Smithsonian Festival of American Folklife, in 1967, the creation of the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress in 1976 and the creation of a network of public-sector folklorists funded by the National Endowment for the Arts are all legacies of Botkin's scholarship. He was one of the first scholars to assert that all people create culture, regardless of where or how they live, and he insisted that democracy is strengthened by valuing many different cultural voices. Botkin has been called the father of public-sector folklore, and today folklorists widely accept the idea that folklore is creative expression used to communicate and instill social values, traditions and goals.

Benjamin Botkin was also a longtime board member for the National Council for the Traditional Arts, and NCTA Director Joe Wilson described the early National Folklife Festivals created by Sarah Gertrude Knott, in St. Louis (1934), Chattanooga, Tenn. (1935), Dallas (1936), Chicago (1937) and Washington, D.C. (1938). Botkin "had an expansive, wondrous way that took in everybody," said Wilson, and the popularity of the festivals convinced many academic deans to establish folklore programs at their institutions. Alan Jabbour, former director of the American Folklife Center, described the cultural climate in New Deal Washington as an "interlocking directorate," and noted how excited Botkin and others were to be working on large cultural projects. Botkin's editing of the ex-slave narrative project was the first great accomplishment of oral history in America, he said.

"Living Lore" was not a scholarly conference. According to Thea Austen, American Folklife Center events coordinator, it was a celebration of Botkin's legacy, with performances, interviews and discussions that embodied the spirit of his work. "We worked closely with Ben Botkin's children, Dan Botkin and Dorothy Rosenthal," said Ms. Austen. "There had been a scholarly program at the University of Nebraska, where the Benjamin A. Botkin papers have been deposited. We thought that, for the Library of Congress program, we might find a way to embody Botkin's ideas about festivals, the folk music revival and engaging audiences in a participatory way in the cultural process." In that spirit, Ms. Austen assembled public sector folklorists, musicians, artists, writers, actors and others whose worked has been touched by Ben Botkin: the United House of Prayer Band played a noontime concert; historian Henry Sapoznik spoke about Yiddish radio in New York City in the 1930s in "Radio and the Transmission of Folk Culture Literacy"; Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole, Folklife Center Director Peggy Bulger, author Ann Banks and historian Jerrold Hirsch talked about the Federal Writers' Project; City Lore Executive Director Steve Zeitlin showed photographs taken by Martha Cooper of the memorial tributes in New York City that have sprung up to honor the people killed in the Sept. 11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center; and the band Cherish the Ladies gave an evening concert of traditional Irish music, featuring a new work commissioned by the Music Division's McKim Fund.

James Hardin

Former Folk Archive head Joe Hickerson and folk legend Pete Seeger performed at a concert held during the celebration event; Mr. Seeger was joined by his sister and half-brother, Peggy and Mike Seeger.

Folklorists David Taylor and Marjorie Hunt acknowledged a personal debt to Ben Botkin, in that both have specialized in the study of occupational culture, an area of interest that is one example of Botkin's inclusive view of contemporary folk culture. Taylor introduced Ron Brooks, Dean Kalomas and Pauli Zmolek, three decorative painters who have been working on the renovation of the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building, and Ms. Hunt interviewed Frank Baiocchi, a master mason who has worked on many Washington historic

James Hardin

The United House of Prayer Band and Oscar Brand performed during the two-day celebration of Botkin's life and legacy.

buildings and monuments. New York folklorist Nancy Groce interviewed Ed Gero, Floyd King and Catherine Weidner, who told stories of their work as actors with the Shakespeare Theatre in Washington.

At the start of a noontime concert on the second day, musician and former Folk Archive head Joe Hickerson made a few remarks about the folk song revival of the 1950s and '60s, more a personal remembrance than a dissertation. He told how, as a teenager in New Haven, Conn., and a physics major at Oberlin College, he himself had picked up a guitar and learned to play folk songs through the books and records he discovered. Pete Seeger joined Mr. Hickerson on stage, and together they explained how Mr. Seeger had composed the extraordinarily popular "Where Have All the Flowers Gone," beginning with words from a Russian folk song, employing the tune from another song that had been echoing in his head. In 1960 Mr. Hickerson heard a Seeger recording of the song and added verses four and five, so as to make it circular. Later that summer, Mr. Hickerson was working at Camp Woodland, a progressive children's camp in the Catskill Mountains of New York, where Mr. Seeger happened to hear him and his campers singing the extra verses. Mr. Seeger adopted them and they have become standard in most renditions, but Mr. Seeger commented that he preferred the line in the verse "Where have all the soldiers gone" to read, "When will *we* ever learn."

Pete Seeger was then joined by his half brother and sister, Mike Seeger and Peggy Seeger, along with Oscar Brand, and before a full house in the Coolidge Auditorium they made magic. Oscar Brand sang songs representing his Canadian heritage, Mike Seeger played a splendid solo on the jew's harp, and Peggy Seeger demonstrated that the unaccompanied voice is still one of the loveliest instruments. Pete Seeger spoke a moving tribute to the people who had been killed in the World Trade Center on Sept. 11, and then sang, and taught the audience to sing, a song composed by Tom Paxton memorializing the tragedy—a wonderful moment for the audience, the great American folk singer, banjo strung around his neck, his familiar voice still strong, inviting and cajoling, a living embodiment of his and Ben Botkin's deep belief in the goodness of people and the power of song and lore. It was a great day for those who remember the songs and spirit of the times recalled.

Joseph Horne

During his time at the Library of Congress, Benjamin Botkin did his part for the wartime effort, tending a victory garden (June 1943 photo).

The final program (with panelists Joanna Cazden, Karl Finger, Joe Hickerson, Joan Studer Levine and Pete Seeger) consisted of remembrances of Camp Woodland, the progressive educational brainchild of Norman Studer, which provided experiences of folk song, dancing, storytelling and community interaction for young people from New York City during the '40s and '50s. And the day ended, appropriately enough, with a hootenanny, that folk singers' invitation to the audience to catch the spirit and join in the celebration of their own traditions.

Benjamin Botkin was a pioneer. He made connections among diverse fields others failed to notice. He abandoned the path of convention and was not afraid to alienate the powers-that-be. He inspired the young folklorists of the 1960s who were intent on breaking away from the purely academic study of folk texts and encouraged the direct involvement of professionally trained folklorists with public policy and programming. He insisted that democracy is enhanced by valuing many cultural voices. Above all, he believed that folklore belongs to the folk, as all his treasuries testified. "If giving back to the people what we have taken from them and what rightfully belongs to them, in a form in which they can understand and use, is vulgarization," he wrote, "then we need more of it" ("WPA and Folklore Research: Bread and Song," *Southern Folklore Quarterly* 3, 1939, 10). ◆

James Hardin is the editor at the American Folklife Center. Michael Taft, center folklife specialist, contributed to this article.

A Gift from Spain

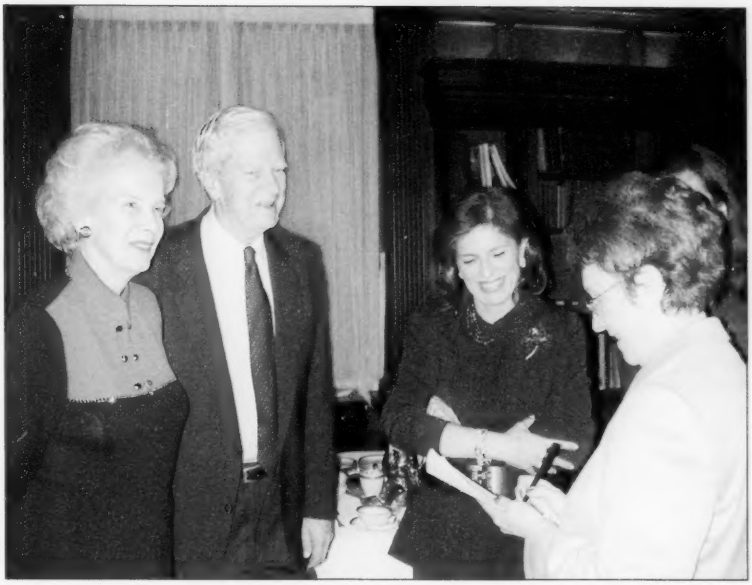
Library Hosts Visit by Ana Botella de Aznar

Dr. and Mrs. Billington and Hispanic Division Chief Georgette Dorn welcomed Ana Botella de Aznar to the Library on Nov. 28. Ms. Aznar is the wife of Spanish Prime Minister José Maria Aznar.

Ms. Dorn noted the title and description of a book Ms. Aznar gave to the Library, her recently published collection of international classics for children, *Erase una vez … los mejores cuentos infantiles comentados* [*Once Upon a Time … the Best Children's Stories with Commentaries*] containing her analyses and commentaries. Ms. Aznar said her book is intended for teachers and parents.

Accompanied by Rakela de Ruperez, whose husband is the ambassador from Spain to the United States, and other state officials, Ms. Aznar visited the Hispanic Reading Room, where Everette Larson, head of the reading room, demonstrated several Hispanic Web projects (**www.loc.gov/rr/hispanic**), such as the "United States, Spain and the American Frontier," "Portals to the World," "The World of 1898" and other offerings. Ms. Aznar was surprised at the range of the Hispanic collections and the reference services available at the Library. She said she especially enjoyed hearing about Archer Huntington's role in establishing the Hispanic Room in the 1930s and his generous support of the collections, because "Huntington is still much remembered in Spain."

Ms. Aznar also toured the "American Treasures" and "World Treasures" exhibitions, where she marveled at the first book published in the Americas, the 1543 Mexican imprint *Doctrina breve* by Juan de Zumarraga, the first bishop of Mexico.



Christina Tyler Wenks

Dr. Billington and his wife, Marjorie, welcomed to the Library Ana Botella de Aznar (center), wife of the Prime Minister of Spain, José María Aznar. Georgette Dorn, chief of the Hispanic Division (right), accepted Ms. Aznar's collection of international classics for children into the Library's collections.

A recent addition to the Library of Congress collection of children's books in Spanish is Ms. Aznar's, *Erase una vez … los mejores cuentos infantiles comentados* (Barcelona: Ediciones Martínez Roca, 2001). Ms. Aznar published this selection of what she deemed the 100 best children's stories; all are suitable for reading aloud, and many of them are beloved classics.

Aiming at audiences of parents and teachers, the author adds commentaries to each story and suggests the age level appropriate for each. She chose stories by Aesop, Oscar Wilde, the brothers Grimm, Juan Valera, Félix María de Samaniego and Hans Christian Andersen, among others. She chose the most authoritative translations into Spanish. This book will be very useful for librarians who recommend Spanish-language children's books. ◆

Swann Caricature & Cartoon Fellowship Available

The Caroline and Erwin Swann Foundation for Caricature and Cartoon, currently located in the Library of Congress, is again accepting applications for its graduate fellowship. The Swann Foundation awards one fellowship annually (with a stipend of $15,000) to support continuing scholarly research and writing in the field of caricature and cartoon. Completed applications are due February 15, 2002, and notification will occur in spring of 2002. The fellowship will cover the 2002-2003 academic year.

Guidelines and application forms are available through the Swann Foundation's Web site: **www.loc.gov/rr/print/swann/swannhome.html**, by e-mailing: **swann@loc.gov**, or by calling Martha Kennedy in the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress at (202) 707-9115. ◆

Mystery of the Lost Colony

Author Lee Miller Discusses Roanoke

By ABBY YOCHELSON and JAY SWEANY

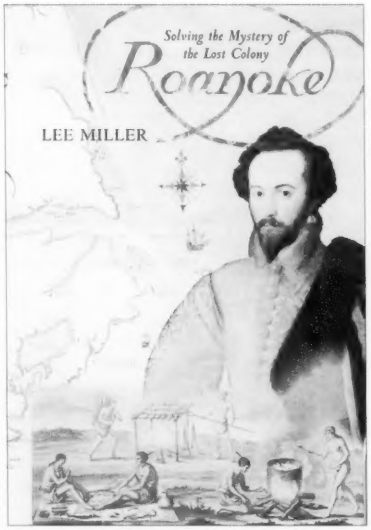
Following the June publication of *Roanoke: Solving the Mystery of the Lost Colony* (New York: Arcade Publishing, 2001), writer, anthropologist and ethnohistorian Lee Miller was sent by Arcade Publishing on a book tour of the southeastern United States. She was amazed at her first lecture to be asked, "How did you hear about this story anyway?" Thinking that the story of the lost colony of Roanoke, N.C., was rather like the story of Amelia Earhart—one just knew it as part of American consciousness—Ms. Miller continued to be surprised by the same question at each program.

In fact, the lost colony of Roanoke appears in virtually all elementary school textbooks in America. The standard story includes the dashing Sir Walter Raleigh sending a colony of 115 men, women and children to North America under the leadership of John White in 1587. A staple item on U.S. history quizzes is the name of the first child born of British parents in North America at Roanoke, Virginia Dare. John White was forced to return to England immediately for additional supplies, as the colony was dangerously low. As the standard story goes, White was unable to return for three years, due to the threat of the Spanish Armada. When he finally returned, there was absolutely no sign of the colony—no people, no dwellings, not a single nail, board or possession. The only clue was the single word "Croatoan" carved into a tree, the name of a nearby island with potentially friendly Indians where the colonists may have gone for aid. A hurricane prevented White from pursuing this lead, and the colonists were never found.

For 400 years, scholars have puzzled over the complete disappearance of the English colonists. On Nov. 5, Ms. Miller spoke at the Library of Congress and suggested a solution to this intriguing mystery. The Humanities and Social Sciences Division and the Center for the Book sponsored her talk.

For Ms. Miller, her return to the Library was a kind of homecoming. She served as a consultant to the Library for its Columbus quincentenary exhibition, "1492: An Ongoing Voyage," and the associated Educators Institute. She was a contributor to *Many Nations: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of Indian and Alaska Native Peoples* and has used many of the Library's reading rooms and collections in the course of her research. The overflow audience was filled with former colleagues and others fascinated by the age-old puzzle of Roanoke.

Author Lee Miller and her new book were featured in a Books & Beyond program at the Library Nov. 5.



Ms. Miller's own fascination began in 1988 when she traveled to Roanoke Island on a grant to study the Secotan Indians. As she walked around a reconstructed fort from an earlier Roanoke military expedition in 1585-1586, she "became obsessed not only with the Indians but with the colonists." This obsession did not come to fruition for more than a decade as she pursued a master's degree in anthropology from Johns Hopkins University and other projects.

From initial work reorganizing the American Indian collection at the Smithsonian Institution, Ms. Miller went on to become a nationally known expert in the history and cultures of American Indian nations, advising groups such as the British Broadcasting Corp., British National Public Radio, the Florida Museum of Natural History, the New York State Department of Rural Economic and Community Development and various American Indian tribal governments. From 1991 to 1995, Ms. Miller worked in Hollywood as a writer and head of research for Kevin Costner's 1995 CBS miniseries, *500 Nations*. Her research for that project convinced her of the need to write *From the Heart: Voices of the American Indian*, featuring 350 nations, so "far more Indian kids would know their own heroes, other than Geronimo or Crazy Horse. It takes up where *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee* leaves off."

In *Roanoke*, she proposes a new theory as to what happened to the colony and, more important, why. Previous studies of the Roanoke colony have all approached it from the British perspective. "Once the colonists left the island, they were in Indian territory. You need to study it from that [the Indians'] perspective as well." A reading of the primary documents, such as letters by John White, expedition accounts and letters and records from the earlier expeditions to Roanoke, convinced Ms. Miller that the colonists' voyage had been sabotaged from the start. The ship's captain, Simon Fernandez, prevented White and the colonists from obtaining precious water, food and salt at resupply stops

in the Caribbean prior to landing them on Roanoke Island. In fact, the ultimate destination for the colony was farther to the north, in the Chesapeake region, but Fernandez refused to transport them according to plan.

Once this sabotage became clear to Ms. Miller, she decided to approach the story as a detective studying a mystery for motives and methods. "Along with sabotage, I found espionage, mutiny and murder. I tried to put the whole thing together as a puzzle, fitting it together piece by piece. I kept expecting to find holes in the puzzle, a missing piece or a piece that wouldn't fit, but it never happened." Her exhaustive research took her from North Carolina and Virginia to the Library of Congress and England and even to Canada to consult with Indian linguists.

Although *Roanoke* is thoroughly scholarly, with more than 75 pages of notes, references and bibliography, Ms. Miller chose to write it as a fast-paced mystery. She is pleased when she visits bookstores to find it displayed in the mystery section as often as it is found in the "dusty history section in the dingy back of the store." Although Ms. Miller chose not to reveal her "solution" to the mystery during her presentation, she concluded that both the "Secotan Indians and the lost colonists were innocent people ground down by big government. They were all caught up in the quest for power in England, as well as by powerful Indian nations in the interior of North Carolina with their own agendas and political maneuvering."

Researching and writing *Roanoke* took more than three years, and Ms. Miller has just completed a book on a slave revolt in Suriname in 1772. Although she hopes to publish fiction someday, she has begun work on an unsolved murder in the 19th century in Maine. In addition to writing, she is currently focused on purchasing a farm of more than 600 acres in upstate New York for a nature preserve, ardent in her work to safeguard land from development. ◆

Ms. Yochelson and Mr. Sweany are reference specialists in the Humanities and Social Sciences Division.

New on Web-Braille

Scores and Books About Music Now Available

Music scores and books about music have been added to Web-Braille—braille books on the Internet—a program of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS) in the Library of Congress. More than 250 music items are now available with more material to be added as it is produced.

"This extension of Web-Braille represents the first collection of braille music materials to be available on the Internet for use by NLS patrons," said John Jackson, acting head of the NLS Music Section.

The specialized digital holdings contain items not available from any other source, including many braille music scores. Some examples are J.S. Bach's *The Well-Tempered Clavier,* Books 1 and 2, for harpsichord/piano (NLS book number BRM 00039 and BRM 00040); Charles Marie Widor's *Symphony No. 5, Op. 42,* for organ (BRM 03725); and Johannes Brahms's *Motet from Psalm LI, Op. 29, No. 2,* for chorus (BRM 05218). Braille books and magazines about music include issues of *Musical Mainstream,* a quarterly publication of the NLS Music Section that provides a selection of articles from various prominent music periodicals.

Judith Dixon, NLS consumer relations officer, who created the Web-Braille concept, said, "The addition of music materials has broadened accessibility beyond current NLS books and magazines."

Inaugurated on Aug. 24, 1999, Web-Braille became a milestone in the history of library service for blind individuals by providing eligible readers with a direct channel to thousands of electronic braille files. The free Internet braille program has more than 1,600 registered users. Nearly 3,890 digital braille book files, 25 national magazines and five national sports schedules are now available.

Web-Braille users—including individuals, schools and libraries—access the digital books and magazines through Internet connections and braille output devices, such as braille embossers or refreshable braille displays. NLS has linked its *International Union Catalog* for braille and audio materials to Web-Braille. As a result, Web-Braille books and magazines and music may now be accessed directly from the catalog by using author, title, subject, language, keyword and other search parameters.

The NLS Web-Braille program is one of two major digital efforts spearheaded by NLS. The second is an effort to develop digital talking books to replace outmoded analog equipment such as cassette players. Digital technology offers many advantages such as improved sound quality and navigational features that will allow users to skip paragraphs and jump chapters.

"The NLS Digital Talking Book program will create the world's largest digitally based national talking book program by 2007," said NLS Director Frank Kurt Cylke. "Analog technology has served us well, but it is moving toward obsolescence. Users are beginning to expect their talking-book playback machines to have navigation features found in CD and DVD players and computers, such as the ability to skip sections and return to a bookmark. As analog cassette technology becomes more scarce, it will become too expensive. We must move to digital audio—as we have moved to digital braille through Web-Braille—to take advantage of improved features."

During the past 70 years, NLS has developed an inventory of more than 23 million audio and braille books and magazines that are circulated to a readership of more than 759,000 blind, visually impaired and physically handicapped individuals through a network of 138 regional and subregional libraries.

For more information, contact Robert Fistick, head of the Publications and Media Section of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicaped, at (202) 707-9279. ◆

Clarence H. White

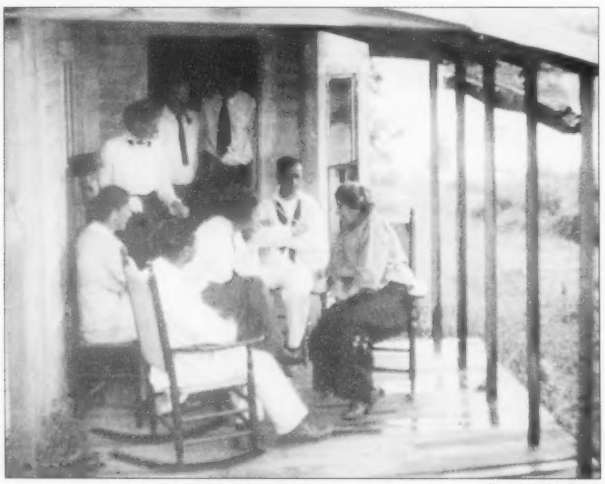
Photos from the Clarence H. White School

Library Acquires Warren and Margot Coville Collection

By VERNA POSEVER CURTIS

What do acclaimed photographers Margaret Bourke-White, Dorothea Lange and Ralph Steiner; world-renowned typeset designer Frederic Goudy; and avant-garde painter Max Weber have in common?

They were students or teachers at the landmark Clarence H. White School of Photography. The White School was responsible for training some of the world's most celebrated photographers of the 20th century. The Library recently acquired the Warren and Margot Coville Collection of the Clarence H. White School of Photography through a three-year gift-purchase agreement with the collectors and the Coville Photographic Art Foundation. The acquisition was part of the Library's Bicentennial Gifts to the Nation initiative (see **www.loc.gov/bicentennial/gifts.html).**



Gertrude LeRoy Brown

The White School, the first in America to teach photography as an art form and to integrate design into its curriculum, flourished in New York City from 1914 to 1942. Photographer Clarence H. White's endeavor predated architect Walter Gropius's famous Bauhaus (1919-1933) in Weimar, Germany, where artists and craftsmen directed classes and production toward the goal of combining all the arts in an ideal unity and removing any distinction between the fine and applied arts. The Bauhaus sought to enhance the value of handcraft and use it for training artists, architects and designers. In a similar manner, the White School was dedicated to imbuing the craft of photography with the values and principles of art. The curriculum emphasized pictorial construction based on pattern and brought abstract design into photography.

When White first began teaching, the medium of photography was coming into its own as a means of artistic expression, and its advantages for communication had been acknowledged. Photographs were preferred over wood engravings and often over drawings for illustration in newspapers and magazines. The use of photographs in advertisements was on the rise. But no place existed for people to learn how to use the camera in the art of seeing.

Jim Higgins

The Orchard, 1902; White, Gertrude Käsebier and students on the Terrace of the Pilot House, Georgetown Island, Maine, ca. 1913; Margot and Warren Coville study a portrait of Clarence White in the Library's Prints and Photographs Reading Room.

Charismatic amateur photographer and teacher Clarence H. White was inspired to found a school that would advocate applying art principles to professional and commercial as well as art photography. It would pioneer in these fields and train the earliest practitioners. The hallmark of White's method was respect for the individuality of his students. To quote Margaret Watkins, White's student, staff member at the school and lifelong loyalist who wrote the introduction to the checklist for White's memorial exhibition, "He used himself to serve his art, and not his art to serve himself."

From the beginning, the innovative school fostered aesthetic photography in advertising, pictorial illustration for articles and books and documentary work. It attracted students from Canada and Japan and spawned a generation of the most celebrated photojournalists, humanists and early cinematographers in America. In addition to the photographers already mentioned, the list included Paul Outerbridge Jr., Anton Bruehl, Karl Struss

Gertrude Käsebier

Clarence H. White

***Clarence White and Family*, ca. 1905; *Study of a Dancer*, 1910**

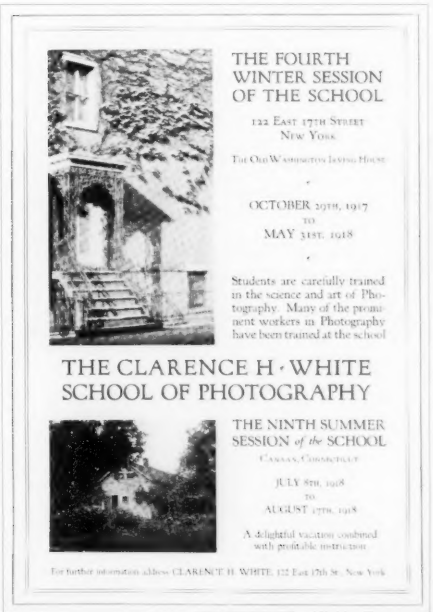
and many women, such as Doris Ulmann, Laura Gilpin, Anne W. Brigman, Margaret Watkins and Clara E. Sipprell. Washington's own journalist and photographer Marvin Breckenridge (Mrs. Jefferson Patterson), who was featured in a Library of Congress exhibition, "Women Come to the Front," studied there in the 1930s (see **www.loc.gov/exhibits/wcf**).

On Oct. 11, the Prints and Photographs Division celebrated the acquisition of the Coville Collection with a program in the Mary Pickford Theater in the James Madison Building. This was the first in a new series of lectures about photography being coordinated by Carol Johnson, a curator of photography in the division. Library staff members, photography curators from several other national institutions as well as other invited guests attended the program. (A cybercast of the program will be available from the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/loc/cyberlc**.)

Photography entrepreneur and collector Warren Coville recounted how he first became interested in the White School. Kathy Erwin, the collection's curator since 1992, shared fascinating anecdotes from her four years of intensive research to uncover this previously little known, but highly influential, circle. Her database now contains information about 1,300 White students. Formerly a curator at the Detroit Institute of Arts, Ms. Erwin grew to feel not only like "the latter-day registrar of the White School, but as if White's students are part of my extended family."

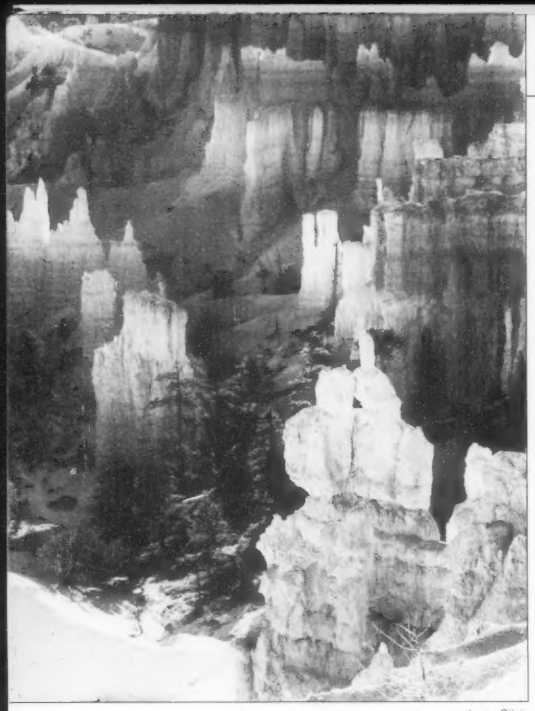
The Covilles began collecting photography in 1974. One of their first purchases was a portrait of cellist Pablo Casals by the Canadian Yousuf Karsh, a gift from Margot to Warren, a lifelong photographer and owner of a successful film processing company. Approximately five years later, the couple's direction for continuing to collect started coming into clearer focus. Warren became "intrigued by one-liners about important photographers who studied at the White School." However, the Covilles' unique collection of White School material began in earnest in 1980 with the purchase at auction of a portfolio, formerly in the collection of student Antoinette B. Hervey, with nine photographs by Clarence H. White, the master photographer whom they were discovering to be at the forefront of the art photography movement in the United States. As he delved further, Warren learned more about the differences between the extroverted Alfred Stieglitz, who was acknowledged as the dominant leader of the American art photographers, and the more subdued, but equally influential, White. Appealing to Coville's business sense was the fact that, unlike Stieglitz, White did not eschew the commercial use of the medium.

The quest to find photographs from White's students led the Covilles on a 20-year odyssey. An especially intriguing discovery was the whereabouts of White's devoted assistant, Margaret Watkins, who was born in Canada, but after White's death, went to Scotland, eventually giving her photographs to a solicitor neighbor. After purchasing


THE FOURTH
WINTER SESSION
OF THE SCHOOL
122 East 17th Street
New York
OCTOBER 30th, 1917
to
MAY 31st, 1918
Students are carefully trained in the science and art of Photography. Many of the prominent workers in Photography have been trained at the school
THE CLARENCE H. WHITE
SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY
THE NINTH SUMMER
SESSION of the SCHOOL
JULY 8th, 1918
to
AUGUST 17th, 1918
A delightful vacation combined with profitable instruction

Poster for the White School of Photography, October 1917; Clarence White, ca. 1920

Doris Ulmann



Laura Gilpin

Bryce Canyon, Utah, Fall 1930

some 420 works by 80 photographers from auction houses as well as dealers, heirs or executors for the creators, the couple and their curator could take pride in knowing that their determined pursuit had uncovered vital information about 60 formerly forgotten contributors to the history of photography and would soon bring to light a little-known era in its development.

Pictorialism into Modernism: The Clarence H. White School of Photography, an exhibition and book of the same name, celebrated their collecting and scholarly efforts. The exhibition traveled widely from 1996 to 1999 and was seen at the Detroit Institute of Arts, the George Eastman House (Rochester); the International Center of Photography (New York City); the Spencer Museum of Art, the University of Kansas; the University of Kentucky Art Museum; the Museum of Photographic Arts (San Diego); the Carleton University Art Gallery (Ottawa); the Addison Gallery of American Art at Phillips Academy (Andover); and the Palmer Museum of Art at Pennsylvania State University.

Pictorialist Photographer Par Excellence: Clarence H. White

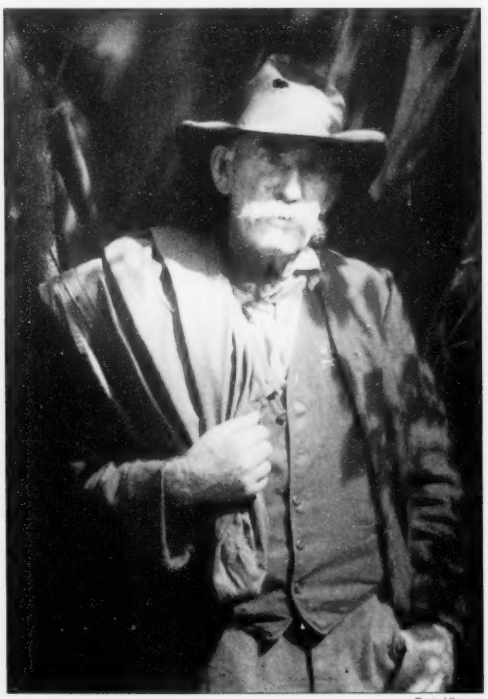
Even before he formally founded his school, Clarence Hudson White (1871-1925) was an acclaimed member of the international Pictorialist movement of amateur photographers who promoted photography as an art form. That movement had begun in 1891 with the first exhibition of photography as art in Vienna and the subsequent formation in Europe of photographic societies to exchange ideas and organize juried exhibitions. Pictorialism quickly spread to the United States, where photography clubs first sprang up on the East Coast but soon were established in cities across the country. Alfred Stieglitz from New York City is credited as the first American to inspire his countrymen to pursue aesthetic goals and the earliest to act as their liaison to Europe; he is known today as the founder in 1902 of the Photo-Secession, the group of Pictorialists whom he invited to represent the best in American art photography. However, it is less well known that F. Holland Day from Boston, Frances Benjamin Johnston from Washington, D.C., and Clarence H. White also acted as early influential American leaders.

Born in Ohio, White was the son of a wholesale grocery salesman. After his early interest in an art career met with his parents' disapproval, he followed his father as bookkeeper in the same grocery business. In 1893, the year he married Jane Felix, White took up photography as a substitute for painting and pursued it as an avocation. He was a founding member of the Newark Camera Club, which was established in his hometown in 1898 to infuse photography with the ideals of art. O. Walter Beck, a Cincinnati art professor, was its inspiration, while White was its leader. The club, in fact, became known informally as the "White School." By the early 20th century, the completely self-taught photographer had won an international reputation for his artfully composed, softly focused platinum prints, having exhibited them in Boston, New York, London, Paris, Dresden, Vienna and Turin, Italy.

Not only was White's work represented regularly in Pictorialist exhibitions, but in 1899, he also served on the prestigious jury of the Second Philadelphia Photographic Salon held at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Emerging as a steadfast promoter of the Pictorialist cause, White hoped to make his living through photography, and in 1906-1907 moved his family to New York City. The move strengthened his associations with Stieglitz, Day and the other Pictorialist leaders. The following year, he was named a lecturer in photography at Teachers College, Columbia University. It was the first faculty position for photography in an American university.

After Stieglitz's Photo-Secession group disbanded in the mid-1910s, Clarence H. White emerged as the foremost leader of the American art photographers. For two decades, he continued his distinguished career as a teacher—founding the Clarence H. White School of Photography in 1910 as a summer program in Maine to augment his teaching at Columbia (1907-1925) and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences (1908-1922) and after 1914, running the White School in Manhattan as an independent venture.

In addition to teaching, White served as president from 1917 to 1921 of the Pictorial Photographers of America (PPA), a national group with open



Southern Mountaineer, ca. 1928

Doris Ulmann

membership, which he founded to exhibit and promote pictorial photography. Between 1920 and 1929, PPA published five *Pictorial Photography in America* annuals, featuring full-page photographic reproductions. The organization also helped to establish the Art Center at 65-67 E. 56th St. in New York City, in 1921, providing meeting and exhibition space for the PPA as well as six affiliated groups. Many White School alumni were honored with one-person exhibitions there.

The American Institute of Graphic Arts (AIGA) was one of the groups affiliated with the Art Center. White's photogravure portrait of Frederic W. Goudy, the famous American typographic designer, was originally produced as a memento for its members. Responsible for the design of 124 different type patterns, many of which remain in use today, Goudy served as president of the AIGA from 1921 to 1923, while he taught at the White School from 1919 to 1923. Goudy's course, "Printing and Lettering," fostered the blending of printing and photography, especially in advertising. Goudy wished to publish a book of White's portraits of dancers, which never materialized.

In 1925, while on a study trip to Mexico with his students, White, still in the prime of life at age 54, died of a ruptured aortic aneurysm. As a result, Columbia University's Teachers College dropped the art photography course he had taught, but the White School fortunately continued under the direction of his wife, Jane, and later, his youngest son, Clarence Jr.

The Library of Congress's association with Clarence H. White began in 1926, shortly after his death, with the purchase of a representative group of his photographs from his widow. The 44 prints are extremely high in quality; some are unique. They were featured in White's memorial exhibition at the Art Center. With works acquired from other sources, including a 1934 bequest (which included the largest collection anywhere of F. Holland Day's work), and the current Coville acquisition of nine photographs, vintage White photographs in the Library now number 68.

The Clarence H. White School of Photography

In 1910, to augment his courses in New York City and bring in extra income, White opened a summer school for photography. Named the Seguinland School of Photography, it was housed in a hotel, which was to be part of the new "Seguinland" resort on the mid-coast of Maine near Georgetown and Seguin Island. Pictorialist photographer F. Holland Day, who summered nearby, had earlier invited White and his family to the area for a respite from the city and the opportunity to explore creative photography outdoors. The fellowship between the two photographers and their families was an important factor in White's decision to start the summer school. Students wore sailor suits, a practice begun by Day and his summer guests, and boarded at the Seguinland Hotel. Day regularly conducted critiques for White's students, as on occasion did New York photographer Gertrude Käsebier. After 1912, the Pilot House adjacent to the hotel served as the school's studio and darkroom. Among the students attracted to the idyllic coastal setting was the Pictorialist Anne W. Brigman from Northern California, who made the pilgrimage to Maine during an eight-month visit to the East Coast. White's summer school in Maine lasted until 1915, when White relocated to northwestern Connecticut's Berkshire Hills for summers. He reintroduced a summer school there, first in East Canaan, and then in Canaan that lasted until his death.

Margaret Watkins

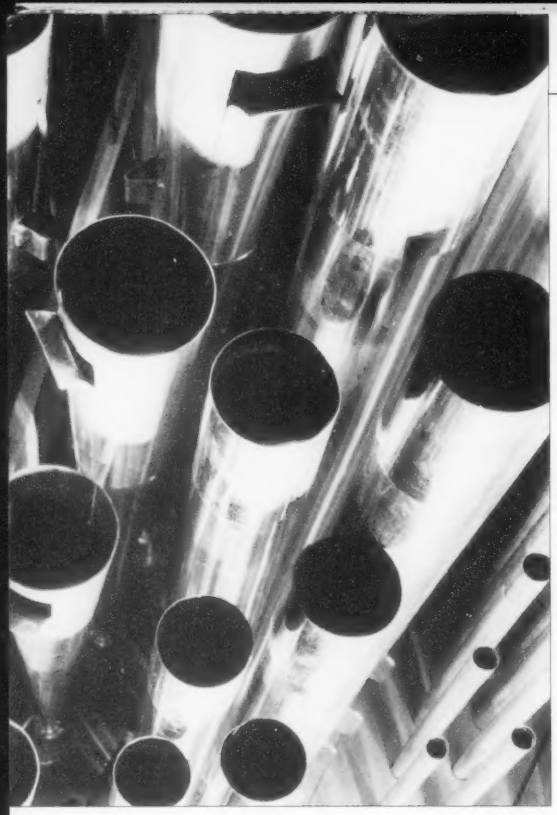
Verna and Teacup (Cutex advertisement), 1924

In the fall of 1914, the Clarence H. White School of Photography opened its doors at 230 E. 11th St. in New York City. This was the first of four locations for the school in the burgeoning art and publishing capital. White's first instructor for art appreciation and design between 1914 and 1918 was avant-garde painter Max Weber, who often posed for the students. When Weber left, White hired one of his Columbia students, Charles J. Martin.

In 1917 the school occupied the "Washington Irving House" at 122 E. 17th St. at the corner of Irving Place near Union Square and Gramercy Park. Three years later, when that location was no longer available, the Clarence H. White Realty Corp. was formed in order to purchase a building for the school, and the White School resettled again, at 460 W. 144th St., where it remained until 1940. The uptown location provided a meeting place for White's Columbia classes. From the 1920s on, photographer Edward Steichen was among those who served regularly as guest lecturers. White students paid $150 per semester, a fee that held constant until the school's closing.

Wynn Richards

Preparing Yarn for Weaving (National Cotton Council advertisement), 1948



Margaret Bourke-White

Organ Pipes, ca. 1931

After Clarence White's unexpected death in 1925, friends urged his widow to carry on despite the fact that his personality had been crucial to the advancement of the school. Though Jane Felix White was not a photographer herself, she took on the challenge and remained the school's director until her retirement in 1940, when her youngest son, Clarence H. White Jr., took over. Jane and Clarence Jr. recruited more students, raising the enrollment to 106 by 1939. With greater numbers came significant changes: twice as many men as women (a reversal of the previous 2-to-1 ratio of women to men) and new classes. Art integrated with technique—the school's previous hallmark—was no longer central to the curriculum. Nonetheless, the school continued to prosper, and its reputation surpassed other competitors, such as the New York Institute of Photography, a commercial school established in 1910, and the Studio School of Art Photography, which began in 1920 and continued a strict orientation toward the soft-focus, Pictorialist style. A poorly timed and costly move to larger, more centrally located quarters at 32 West 74th Street in 1940, however, soon helped bring about its closure. The mobilization for World War II dealt the White School its final blow. After surviving for three decades, it closed its doors in 1942.

Coville Collection Highlights

The Coville Collection includes 80 White students and is an extraordinary compilation of stunning art photography by its well- and lesser-known practitioners. These include humanist photographers Dorothea Lange, Laura Gilpin and Doris Ulmann; modernists with a commercial flair such as Paul Outerbridge Jr., Ralph Steiner and Anton Bruehl; soft-focus portraitists and landscape photographers Paul L. Anderson and Clara Sipprell; Margaret Watkins and Wynn Richards, who took practical turns in the fields of documentary work and advertising; Margaret Bourke-White, the unconventional photojournalist; and Karl Struss, a pioneer cinematographer.

Of the many women students White taught, Gilpin and Ulmann, known today for important documentary coverage of the Western landscape and rural Southern types respectively, became stars, and the Library acquired their work after exhibiting it in the 1930s. Laura Gilpin, close friend to Librarian Herbert Putnam's daughter Brenda, had urged the Librarian to purchase White's photographs after his death. Her *Bryce Canyon, Utah* (1930), from the Coville Collection, is a significant addition to other Colorado and New Mexico scenes already held in the Prints and Photographs Division. Ulmann's *Southern Mountaineer* (circa 1928), the portrait of a man "proud of having been on the top of every mountain in his section of the country," belonged to a series of *Southern Mountaineers, Camera Portraits of Types of Character Reproduced from Photographs Recently Made in the Highlands of the South.* It now joins the 155 other photographs by Ulmann in the collections.

The commercially successful Outerbridge, Bruehl and Steiner, who helped to inspire or train others, were among the most prominent former students. Outerbridge studied with White from 1921 to 1922, then worked in Paris in the mid-1920s, forging a link between photography and modernism. Interestingly, the Coville Collection contains five of his works: two of his well-preserved color photographs using the faithful color rendering technique then in use, known as color carbro printing; a black-and-white still-life; and two geometric drawings. This varied group complements the other 39 photographs donated to the Library in 1959 by Outerbridge's widow.

Steiner's hourlong exposure *Typewriter Keys*, 1921, a bold statement with the potential to visually proclaim the worth of a commodity, was produced as a White School exercise in design.

Anton Bruehl, whose work was highly admired by students and who later became known for the high-quality color images that he produced for Condé Nast's magazines, ran a commercial partnership with his brother Martin in New York from 1927 through the 1930s. *Top Hats*, circa 1929, produced for the Weber and Heilbroner haberdashery, was one of their successful advertising photographs.

The Coville Collection helped to rediscover the work of Margaret Watkins and Wynn Richards, two lesser-known names in the field of advertising work. Watkins had a reputation for technical expertise, but she also took credit for

Ralph Steiner

***Typewriter Keys*, 1921**

introducing the kitchen still-life as a school exercise. Her *Domestic Symphony* (before 1921), was reproduced in an illustrated article about her newsworthy "modernist or Cubist patterns in composition." The Coville Collection contains 18 of her rare photographs.

Mississippi native Wynn Richards, who left her husband and son to study with White in Canaan and later in New York during 1918 and 1919, was inspired to pursue a career in fashion photography. In the early 1940s, she was commissioned by the National Cotton Council (her brother was a founding member) for its first national advertising campaign. Richards photographed state governors' wives and children in cotton fashions and clothing designers with their creations, while she also chronicled the story of cotton from field to mill.

Though acclaimed photojournalist Margaret Bourke-White's introduction to photography came from her engineer-inventor father, her training in design came from Clarence H. White. With her first camera presented by her mother after her father died, she took White's class in the spring of 1922, her second semester at Columbia. This began her long, daring and well-respected career as freelancer for architects, advertisers and magazines. Today she is best known for her industrial photographs and her documentation of the Soviet Union in the early 1930s.

Karl Struss, another early White student, pioneered in the field of cinematography. After a career in portrait, magazine and advertising photography and service in World War I, Struss went to Hollywood, where he shared the first Academy Award in cinematography, for the 1926 film "Sunrise."

Relationships to Other Collections at the Library of Congress

The White School photographs perfectly complement the Prints and Photographs Division's holdings of early art photography in America by supporting such strengths as the works acquired earlier by White and other Pictorialists—Day, Käsebier and Steichen—as well as by the school's more modernist students—Paul Outerbridge Jr., Laura Gilpin, Doris Ulmann, Margaret Bourke-White and Antoinette B. Hervey.

Additionally, the Coville Collection builds a bridge between the significant holdings of 19th century Pictorialist photography and the Farm Security Administration-Office of War Information (FSA-OWI) archives (see **memory.loc.gov/ammem/fsowhome.html**) for which the Prints and Photographs Division is best known. The FSA was a part of the Franklin Roosevelt-era Federal Resettlement Administration; the FSA-OWI archives contained about 160,000 prints, negatives and related materials. Dorothea Lange, an FSA photographer whose *Migrant Mother* is the most recognized symbol of agrarian poverty during the Great Depression, took White's class at Columbia, although she failed to do the regular class assignments. Nevertheless, she recalled later in life that White was "a good teacher, a great teacher. ... I occasionally think, 'I wish he were around, I'd like to show him this.' ... I don't know people whose work looks like Clarence White's, which, of course, is a great recommendation to him as a teacher. ... But he touched lives." The single Lange photograph in the Library's Coville Collection, *Ex-Slave with a Long Memory* (1937), is as evocative as any in the FSA collection. Lange's empathy for disadvantaged peoples made her one of America's greatest humanist photographers.

Anton and Martin Bruehl
Resting Model, ca. 1935

The pictorial holdings in the Prints and Photographs Division are particularly rich in photographs, drawings, posters and prints made between World Wars I and II, when the White School flourished. Many direct parallels can be made between existing holdings and the newly acquired Coville Collection. Arthur D. Chapman, for instance, originally was a newspaper printer. He first studied with White in summer school in 1910 and later at the White School from 1915 to 1917, becoming co-director of the summer school held in New York City in 1921. After the photography curators at the Library learned that the Warren and Margot Coville Collection was available, Chapman's photographic portrait of Ralph Barton, the American caricaturist, cartoonist and critic, was found among the division's early-20th century copyright deposits. Having published his first drawing in 1897 at the age of 6, Barton had a prodigious career as an illustrator for newspapers and magazines. Both the division's Caroline and Erwin Swann Collection of Caricature and Cartoon Art and its Cartoon Drawings Collection include his works. The Coville Collection also underscores the variety in Chapman's own photographic production. As an example, *Diagonals* (1913), an abstraction created from the tangle of intersecting planes viewed down Christopher Street from the Sixth Avenue "el" in Greenwich Village, is a tour-de-force of urban architectural photography.

The Coville Collection forges links to other permanent collections within the Library of Congress. Aline Meyer Liebman, sister of Eugene Meyer, was a White student and an important patron of Stieglitz's revolutionary "291" gallery on Fifth Avenue, where some of the most gifted artists and photographers of the time were shown. The papers of Agnes and Eugene Meyer (who purchased *The Washington Post* in 1933) are in the Library's Manuscript Division. Forty-two photographic prints by Liebman are in the Coville Collection. Clarence H. White's photographs of other Meyer relatives now complement photographs by Edward Steichen from the Meyer Collection.

The Library's Rare Book and Special Collections Division houses an important archives acquired from type designer Frederic Goudy, White's close early associate in New York. This collection was originally purchased by the Library from Goudy in 1944 after a disastrous workshop fire. It includes his typographic designs, personal library on typography, materials relating to his commercial design work and numerous other examples of fine printing. Including manuscripts

continued on page 290

Leadership Development Program

Kluge Meets with LDP Fellows for 2001-2002

By GIULIA ADELFIO and FEHL CANNON

Madison Council Chairman John Kluge, a benefactor of the Library's Leadership Development Program, met with the 2001-2002 Leadership Development Program (LDP) Fellows in the Thomas Jefferson Building on Oct. 10. Mr. Kluge has served as chair of the Madison Council since its inception in 1990, and is the Library's most generous individual donor, providing both leadership and financial support.

This was the first meeting of Mr. Kluge and this year's LDP fellows, the third group since the program began in 1995. Ten fellows were selected from throughout the Library of Congress to participate in a yearlong series of orientations, training seminars and work assignments. The program provides the fellows with opportunities to develop leadership skills, professional contacts and to gain a broader understanding of the Library's scope.

For the Fellows, this meeting was the highlight of an intensive first two weeks of orientation to the Library and its programs. The Fellows introduced themselves to Mr. Kluge and spoke briefly about their prior Library experiences, ideas and future goals. In addition to Mr. Kluge and the Fellows, the Librarian of Congress, Chief of Staff Jo Ann Jenkins and Program Manager Fern Underdue participated in the discussion.

Vivian Ronay

Leadership Development Program Fellows and supporters are (from left) Darleene Sewell-Jones, John Lewis, Tsai-Hong Miller, Robert Saladini, Ingrid Bough-Bell, Joseph Agyemang, John Kluge, James Billington, Taru Spiegel, Giulia Adelfio, Robin Rausch, Fehl Cannon, Fern Underdue and Jo Ann Jenkins.

Speaking on the nature of leadership, Mr. Kluge focused on the importance of setting professional goals and of honoring promises and commitments. "It's the effort you make. You'd be amazed how people take notice," he said. He stressed the potential of each individual's contribution to make the Library a better institution.

When asked what brings him the most satisfaction, Mr. Kluge replied, "Change. Even at my age, I am restless." He attributes his drive to the personal challenge of always attempting to make things better. Mr. Kluge ended the meeting with final remarks praising James H. Billington for his vision and leadership of the Library.

The 2001-2002 Leadership Development Program Fellows are Giulia Adelfio (Interpretive Programs Office); Joseph Agyemang (National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped); Ingrid Bough-Bell (Copyright Office); Fehl Cannon (European and Latin American Acquisitions Division); John Lewis (National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped); Tsai-Hong Miller (Copyright Office); Robin Rausch (Music Division); Robert Saladini (Music Division); Darleene Sewell-Jones (Protective Services); and Taru Spiegel (European Division). ◆

Ms. Adelfio of the Interpretive Programs Office and Mr. Cannon of the European and Latin American Acquisitions Division are 2001-2002 Leadership Development Program Fellows.

Photos
continued from page 289

that were added in 1975, it numbers more than 3,000 pieces.

Two works by Margaret Bourke-White and Wynn Richards from the Coville Collection are currently featured in the "Recent Acquisitions" case in the Thomas Jefferson Building "American Treasures from the Library of Congress" exhibition (**www.loc.gov/exhibits**), complementing the current rotation of original works by women creators. As researchers study the newly processed collection, connections to more Library treasures will be found. The Covilles and curator Kathy Erwin took satisfaction in the fact that the Library of Congress already had a 75-year history—even before their collection was acquired—of valuing the work of Clarence H. White, his art photography circle and students. The Library is now enriched by valuable research and the acquisition of the Covilles' careful selection of objects from the wider White-inspired circle, which carried photography from Pictorialism into Modernism in the 20th century. ◆

Ms. Curtis is a curator of photography in the Prints and Photographs Division.

A Century of Cataloging Distribution

CDS Celebrates Anniversary, Looks Ahead

By ROBERT HANDLOFF

The Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) kicked off its 100th anniversary celebration with two events on Nov. 13, a morning miniexposition of CDS products and services and an afternoon Cataloging Forum.

The special Cataloging Forum, "Reshaping Cataloging Distribution for the 21st Century," looked briefly at CDS history and challenged the organization to expand services and make them free.

Participating on the forum panel were Beacher Wiggins, director for cataloging; Sally McCallum, chief of the Network Development and MARC Standards Office (NetDev/MSO); John Byrum, chief of the Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division (RCCD); Barbara Tillett, chief of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO); and Jean Hirons, CONSER Operations coordinator. Kathryn Mendenhall, acting CDS chief, moderated the forum.

Congratulating CDS on its 100th birthday, John Celli, chief of the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Division, presented Ms. Mendenhall with an oversize birthday card.

In her introductory remarks, she summarized CDS history and the technological changes that shifted the way CDS does business. On Oct. 28, 1901, the Library announced to some 500 libraries its intention to distribute printed catalog cards, and on June 28, 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt signed the law authorizing the sale of cards and other publications.

By the 1960s, CDS had become the Library's largest division, with a staff of some 600 people who shipped more than 78 million cataloging cards each year. This operation occupied floor space larger than a football field "including the end zones," said Ms. Mendenhall. "It was a monster that gave way to the miracle of MARC."

The Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC) standard made it possible for libraries to exchange cataloging data, which CDS distributed on tapes. New information technologies, such as CD-ROMs and the Internet, took over the labor-intensive job of making printed cards. CDS published its last cataloging card in 1997.

Ms. Mendenhall asked panelists, in light of cataloging changes taking place, how CDS should reshape its services for the future.

Mr. Wiggins discussed the long-standing symbiotic relationship between the Cataloging Directorate and CDS. He said CDS should serve as a source of expanded cooperative cataloging.

Helen Hester-Ossa

Director for Cataloging Beacher Wiggins cuts the Cataloging Distribution Service anniversary celebration cake.

Mr. Byrum pointed out that the modes and methods of distributing cataloging data have changed to meet the needs of libraries and that in the future users will want more information about books than is currently available in cataloging data. These "bibliographic enrichments" might include an image of a book's jacket, information about the author, keyword table of contents on the CIP record and book summaries.

Ms. McCallum emphasized that MARC standards are the key to the interchange of bibliographic data, which eventually should be available at no cost to users. She said CDS will have to refine its mission to meet the need to respond in alternative syntaxes to MARC; transfer records, which now are part of huge databases, in smaller quantities tailored to the needs of individual users; provide Web access to metadata at no cost to users; and provide cataloging data on journal articles. These services, offered on a value-added basis, will allow open access to users and at the same time ensure the continued viability of CDS.

Ms. Tillett returned to one of Ms. McCallum's points, that CDS should begin planning to make authority records available in new formats and at no cost to users. She suggested that CDS take the lead in creating a virtual international authority file to ensure there is consistent application of cataloging rules.

Ms. Hirons examined the question of cataloging distribution from the perspective of the Serials Cataloging Cooperative Training Program. CDS provides training materials to ensure that Program for Cooperative Cataloging members will consistently apply cataloging rules for serials. Ms. Hirons challenged CDS to provide a platform for Web-based training.

Following panel presentations, this writer presented copies of the CDS publication *Proceedings of the Bicentennial Conference on Bibliographic Control for the New Millennium* to five winners.

The morning miniexposition of CDS products and services was also a celebration of the cooperation between CDS and the divisions that have provided the bibliographic and cataloging information that CDS publishes.

A display of historical materials drawn from the files of CDS included an 1895 version of the Library of Congress Subject Headings complete with handwritten notations for the Library's Rare Book Room.

CDS will continue the celebration into 2002 with the publication of a special commemorative poster. The culmination will be a reception at the American Library Association annual meeting next June in Atlanta. ◆

Mr. Handloff is a promotions specialist in the Cataloging Distribution Service.

Globalization and Civil Society

Symposium Addresses Change in the Muslim World

By MARY-JANE DEEB

On Nov. 14 the Library's African and Middle Eastern Division and the Office of Scholarly Programs co-sponsored a symposium on "Globalization and Civil Society in the Muslim World." This was the seventh in a series of symposia on "Globalization and Muslim Societies" made possible in part by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Carolyn Brown, assistant librarian for Library Services and acting director of Area Studies, welcomed the attendees gathered in the Whittall Pavilion surrounded by the magnificent collection of Stradivarius violins. She thanked the organizers of the conference and reminded the audience that the purpose of the series of symposia was to expand people's knowledge and understanding of Islam and Muslim societies. She noted that some of the symposia, videotaped by Information Technology Services, are available on Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/locvideo/mslm/globalmuslim.html**.

"[Newspapers have played an important] role in educating and informing the population [in Iran], sometimes determining the day's political agenda."

—Ramin Jahanbegloo
Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellow
National Endowment for Democracy

The first panel, chaired by this writer, focused on "Civil Society in Historical Perspective." Richard Khuri, scholar at the Council for Research and Values at Catholic University in Washington, presented a paper on "The Origin of Civil Society in Islam." He noted that the principle of civil society was enshrined in Muslim legal texts. Small communities, traditionally the basis of civil society in the Muslim world, included those gathered around Sufi shrines, merchants in commercial centers (the bazaar), craftsmen within their guilds, as well as Islamic scholars who played an important role interpreting Koranic text and acting as reference sources for local communities on religious matters. In modern times, the Muslim state has taken over religious institutions and is treating society, according to Mr. Khuri, as "a machine." By maximizing the material aspects of culture, he said, the state has eroded the complex system of interpersonal relations that was the very foundation of traditional Muslim civil society.

Amira El-Azhary Sonbol, associate professor of Islamic history, law and society in the Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding at Georgetown University, addressed the issue of civil society through court records in Egypt at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries. Her research into those records revealed a very complex and rich system of law based not only on shari'a, or Islamic law, but also on tradition, or applied law.

Ms. Sonbol argued that people rather than abstract principles determined the laws that regulated society. For instance, although a strict adherence to shari'a in a Muslim court of law would make the testimony of one man worth that of two women, those court records revealed that judges in the courts used testimony based on evidence irrespective of the gender of the person testifying. Similarly, in marriage contracts, Ms. Sonbol maintained, women had the power to decide the kind of marriage and divorce settlements they wanted. Slaves could sue their masters if they were mistreated, and Christian and Jews often resorted to Muslim courts when they could not get satisfaction in their own separate courts. Today the state has created uniform codes and modernized and centralized the legal system. This has alienated people and undermined the rules that used to govern the relations among members of a civil society, she said.

Madeline C. Zilfi, professor and associate chair of the Department of History at the University of Maryland, examined state-society relations in Ottoman Turkey in the 1820s and 1830s. She argued that there were two sets of laws in Ottoman society: one for ordinary subjects and another for civil servants. The latter were at the mercy of the state, which could confiscate their property whenever it chose to. Under the Ottoman Sultan Mahmud II and his successor, a series of reforms were introduced, in the first part of the 19th century. These reforms, known as the Gulhane Rescript, were in response to the criticisms of that dual policy by religious scholars and members of Sufi orders such as the Nakshabandis. The Rescript, which curtailed state powers, enabled the modernization of both society and the military in Turkey and in other parts of the Ottoman empire.

The second panel focused on contemporary case studies. Michael Hudson, the Seif Ghobash Professor of Arab Studies and professor of international relations at Georgetown University, gave a broad overview of the state of civil society in the Arab world. He discussed six trends that are affecting civil society: a "state in crisis," a religious resurgence of militant Islamic groups, a greater ethnic and sectarian awareness, "demography colliding with economic sluggishness," globalization and the rapid expansion of civil society throughout the modern world. The impact on the region has been an increase in formal associations such as political parties, professional associations, chambers of commerce, think tanks, trade unions and the like, as well as more informal groups such as patron-client relations, religious *zawiyas* and occupational networks.

Muriel Atkin, professor of history at George Washington University, addressed the issue of civil society in Tajikistan, where she has done a lot of her research. She argued that the "modern state has been extraordinarily intrusive in the lives of its citizens," sometimes benevolently but at other times with disastrous consequences. The Soviet state erased the "historical

base of civil society" by cracking down on all aspects of religion and especially on Islam. Today, despite the collapse of communism, the nomenclature has changed but the mentality of the old ruling elite has remained. Because of the impact of globalization among other forces, there emerged briefly, in the early 1990s, some cultural heritage clubs, tribal and ethnic structures, environmental groups, small political parties, the nucleus of an Islamic movement and women and business associations. However, the government quickly stifled or co-opted them, she noted.

The last panelist was Ramin Jahanbegloo, a Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellow at the National Endowment for Democracy, whose talk focused on the role of intellectuals in Iran's civil society. He maintained that "civil society in the sense of an autonomous sphere of associations whose growth is facilitated by the legal system, does not exist in Iran." On the other hand, there has been a proliferation of newspapers and magazines that, in the absence of political parties, have played an important "role in educating and informing the population ... sometimes determining the day's political agenda." There has also emerged a group of young intellectuals who are more aware of the impact of globalization and who "can influence the Iranian political class by helping it to understand how the world is changing." ◆

Ms. Deeb is the Arab world area specialist in the African and Middle Eastern Division.

Ties with Switzerland

Library Accepts Generous Swiss Donation

BY DAVID B. MORRIS

In 1884, Librarian of Congress Ainsworth Rand Spofford sent George H. Boehmer to Europe with the task of arranging publications exchange programs. One of the outcomes of Boehmer's tour was the establishment of the Library's first official ties with Switzerland. Reporting that year from Bern on Oct. 20, Boehmer noted the enthusiasm of his Swiss contacts not only for entering into exchange agreements, but also for donating works to the Library's collections:

"As regards historical publications, the Government of Switzerland stands pre-eminent in her promise to supply as complete a collection as can be obtained—a library in itself—of the historical works of that republic."

The emphasis on "historical publications" in Boehmer's dealings with his Swiss counterparts almost certainly derived from the interest the political system of Switzerland was attracting among American reformers at the time, who saw new forms of direct democracy, such as the ballot initiative and the referendum—first developed by the Swiss—as weapons against the influence of robber barons and Tammany Hall. In this light, the exchange of books that Boehmer began reflected a far deeper tradition of exchange of political ideas that had nurtured and solidified both nations at important times in their history.

Fresh acquisitions in the form of a generous Swiss donation have recently given the Library and Switzerland an opportunity to review and reinforce

Christina Tyler Wenks

Dr. Billington and Christian Blickenstorfer, the ambassador of Switzerland to the United States

the relationship Boehmer established. On Nov. 15 Switzerland's ambassador to the United States, Christian Blickenstorfer, met with Dr. Billington in the Librarian's ceremonial office and presented the Library with a donation of nearly 300 titles. Ambassador Blickenstorfer began his remarks by quoting Boehmer's report to Spofford. The donation, which goes beyond the Library's already excellent exchange relationship with Switzerland, demonstrates the same enthusiasm for contributing to the Library's collections Boehmer first observed almost 120 years ago.

Close cooperation between the Library and Swiss institutions preceded the donation. During a visit in 1999 arranged by Robert Dardano of the Library's Northern European Acquisitions Section and supported by a grant from the Swiss-American Cultural Exchange Council, Jean-Marc Rod of the Swiss National Library undertook a review of the Library of Congress's Swiss collections, especially in the area of *belles-lettres*. Subsequently, this writer, Grant Harris and Eric Solsten of the Library's European Division worked with the Swiss cultural counselor, Hanna Widrig, to secure the donation by the Swiss Arts Council (Pro-Helvetia) of the titles Mr. Rod had identified.

Although it includes important works in the areas of history, economics and politics, the donation is weighted heavily toward literature in all four of Switzerland's official languages—French, German, Italian, and Rhaeto-Romanic. This weight is perhaps an indicator of how the exchange of ideas between the United States and Switzerland has changed since Boehmer's day. In a world where both countries have fully established systems of political participation and representation, mutual learning and exchange come less through the borrowing of political forms and more through the window of culture. However, the linguistic diversity of Switzerland's rich literary output presents a considerable collections challenge for specialists in the Library of Congress. The Swiss donation, as well as the continuing exchange relationship with Switzerland, will assist the Library in meeting this challenge. As Dr. Billington said in accepting the gift, the Swiss donation is "a fine example of the international cooperation and generosity that play such a vital role in maintaining the richness and diversity of the Library's collections." ◆

Mr. Morris is the German area specialist in the European Division.

News from the Center for the Book

Hawaii, New Jersey Centers Approved

The Library of Congress has approved proposals for new state centers for the book from Hawaii and New Jersey. Each will be affiliated with the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress for 2002-2004, then eligible for renewal for three-year periods. "This is a wonderful development," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "It marks Hawaii's first center and a brand new center for New Jersey, where the state library hosted a state center from 1990 to 1993. There are now affiliated centers in 44 states and the District of Columbia."

Hawaii State Librarian Virginia Lowell and Renee Swartz, coodinator of the New Jersey Center for the Book

The Hawaii Center will be hosted by the Hawaii State Library in Honolulu. State Librarian Virginia Lowell is the executive director, and Caroline Spencer, director of public libraries branches, will serve as the statewide coordinator. The staff of the Hawaii State Library will provide support for the new center, which will focus on "promoting and encouraging reading and an appreciation of books," as well as celebrating Hawaii's rich cultural, ethnic and literary heritage. Initial planning meetings for the center, held in June and August, brought together educators, historians, librarians, scholars, book sellers, publishers, authors, print makers, friends of libraries groups and literacy providers. Each group will be part of the new center, which will support its projects through private sector funding. Two of the Hawaii Center for the Book's first projects will be establishing an appropriate statewide book award and the development of a Hawaii Center for the Book Web site that will include a calendar of book, library and reading events throughout Hawaii.

For information about the Hawaii Center for the Book, contact Caroline Spencer, coordinator, Hawaii Center for the Book, Hawaii State Library, 465 S. King St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813, telephone (808) 586-3553, e-mail: car@lib.state.hi.us.

The New Jersey Center for the Book will be hosted by the School of Communication, Information and Library Studies at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, in New Brunswick. Gustav W. Friedrich, dean of the school, is a member of the founding advisory board. The coordinator is Renee B. Swartz, a New Jersey library advocate with wide experience throughout the state. Members of the advisory board include representatives from the New Jersey State Library, the New Jersey Council for the Humanities, the New Jersey Literary Hall of Fame, the New Jersey Historical Association and other libraries and organizations throughout the state.

The New Jersey Center for the Book's mission is "to celebrate books, reading, libraries and the diverse literary heritage of New Jersey." The creation of a Web site and the development of a literary map of New Jersey will be among the new center's first projects.

For information about the New Jersey Center for the Book, contact Renee B. Swartz, coordinator, New Jersey Center for the Book, telephone (732) 842-3046, fax (732) 842-5475, e-mail: rswartz@shore.co.monmouth.nj.us.

Viburnum/Center for Book Family Literacy Project Expands

Now in its fourth year, the Viburnum Foundation/Center for the Book Family Literacy Project promotes the planning, training and promotion of family literacy among rural public libraries and their community partners. Funded by the Viburnum Foundation with $3,000 grants to small public libraries in rural communities, the project is administered by the Center for the Book, which also organizes and conducts two regional training workshops each year for library grantees and their partners. Center for the Book consultant Virginia H. Mathews, a nationally known literacy and library advocate, is project coordinator and workshop director. She is assisted by two Center for the Book staff members: Anne Boni, program specialist, and Patricia White, executive assistant.

Forty-five small public libraries in 10 states received grants in 2001. "Thanks to the generosity of the Viburnum Foundation, this year our joint endeavor has expanded to include literacy projects in three new states—Arizona, Arkansas, South Carolina—and grants to an all-time high of 45 small public libraries," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole.

The training workshops, held this year in Montgomery, Ala. (Aug. 22-24), and Albuquerque, N.M. (Sept. 12-14), introduced participants to family literacy practices and techniques, but emphasized partnership possibilities and local resources. "What we're

Molly Turner, executive director of the Viburnum Foundation and the founder of the Viburnum Family Literacy project, participated in the Aug. 22-24 workshop in Montgomery, Ala.

really about is community development," said Ms. Mathews. "This year we focused on how the grantee libraries could cooperate with local chapters of national associations such as Boys and Girls Clubs of America and the YMCA—which furnished speakers for both workshops. We train librarians how to partner with community groups and we educate high-level state officials about the importance of libraries, literacy and reading." Other workshop speakers came from health care, juvenile justice, youth services, child care, public television, early childhood and mental health organizations.

More than 90 people from five states participated in the Montgomery workshop, which included a reception hosted by Alabama first lady Lori Siegelman. Annie Lucas Brown, consultant for the Alabama Public Library Service (APLS), helped organize the program, and APLS Director Lamar Veatch was a participant. Support was provided by the Alabama Center for the Book, which is located at the Center for the Arts and Humanities at Auburn University. Allen Cronenberg and Jay Lamar represented the center.

In spite of the tragedy on Sept. 11, Virginia Mathews proceeded with the Albuquerque workshop, assisted by Marsie Cate, coordinator of the New Mexico Center for the Book, and Oklahoma Center for the Book coordinator Glenda Carlile. More than 40 people from five states participated, including New Mexico State Librarian Ben Wakashige. Program highlights included an evening program of professional storytelling and a keynote address by Bob Pasternack, former state director of education in New Mexico and now assistant secretary for the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services in the U.S. Dept. of Education.

Libraries that received Viburnum grants in 2001 and participated in the 2001 workshops are listed below.

Tina Nolen (above, from left) of the Ashland (Ala.) Public Library, project coordinator and workshop director Virginia Mathews, first lady of Alabama Lori Siegelman (who hosted a reception for the Alabama workshop) and Annie Lucas Brown, consultant for the Alabama Public Library Service; Molly Kinney, consultant for the Georgia Office of Public Library Services lets her voice be heard.

Alabama. Ashland City Public Library; B.B. Comer Memorial Library, Sylacauga; Collinsville Public Library; Lewis Cooper Jr. Public Library, Opelika; Pell City Public Library; Huntsville-Madison County Public Library; Blue Spring Branch, Huntsville; Ozark-Dale County Public Library, Ozark.

Arizona. Cooper Queen Library, Bisbee; Mohave County Library District, Kingman; Friends of the Tucson-Pima Public Library, Tucson.

Arkansas. Arkansas River Valley Regional Library, Dardanelle; Crawford County Public Library System, Van Buren; Jim G. Ferguson Searcy County Library, Marshall; Philips County Library, Helena.

Georgia. CEL Regional Library, Midway/Riceboro Branch, Savannah; Clayton County Library System, Jonesboro; East Central Georgia Regional Library, Augusta; Hall County Library System, Gainesville; Peach Public Libraries, Fort Valley; Ohoopee Regional Library System, Vidalia; West Georgia Regional Library, Carrollton.

Louisiana. Washington Parish Library, Franklinton; West Baton Rouge Parish Library, Port Allen.

Mississippi. Columbus-Lowndes Public Library, Columbus; Elizabeth Jones Library, Grenada; Central Mississippi Regional Library System (Raleigh Library), Brandon; Waveland Library Literacy Center, Waveland.

New Mexico. Belen Public Library; David Cargo Public Library, Mora; Glenwood Community Library; Moise Memorial Library, Santa Rosa; Moriarty Community Library; Silver City Public Library.

Oklahoma. Bartlett-Carnegie Sapulpa Public Library, Sapulpa; Metropolitan Public Library System, Choctaw.

South Carolina. Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library, Greenwood; Berkeley County Library, Moncks Corner; Colleton County Memorial Library, Walterboro; Georgetown County Library System, Georgetown; Sumter County Library, Sumter; York County Library, Rock Hill.

Texas. Crowley Public Library; Duval County/San Diego Public Library, San Diego; Eden Public Library; Longview Public Library. ◆

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

PRESORTED STANDARD
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

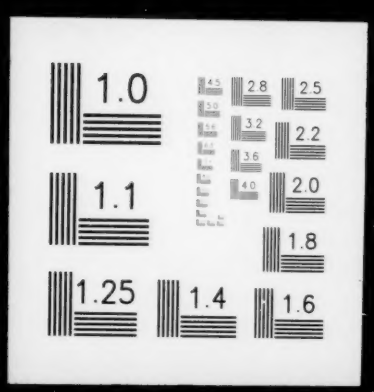
DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return. To request missing issue(s) of the Bulletin, please address your inquires to the above address.

**********3-DIGIT 481 S21 P1
Univ Microfilms Intn'l
300 N Zeeb Rd
Attn Serials Acquisitions Dept
Ann Arbor MI 48103-1553


1.0
1.1
1.25
1.4
1.6
1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0
4.5
5.0